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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Sisley Huddleston
(Guest Conductor)

Franco-German Truce Urged

Roumania Sees Austrian Path

Open Conspiracy of Writers

Spy Scare Sweeps Over Europe

No Loans to Warring Nations?

Lobby of Thrifty Americans

POLAND is acting as a bridge between France and Germany. Its Ambassador in Paris, Alfred Chlapowski, urges a 10-year truce similar to that entered into by his own country. Of course there have been too many pacts. There has been an inflation of the diplomatic currency. Mass production of peace pledges cheapens them. Yet in this case it is truly significant that Hitler wants to negotiate a nonaggression agreement. It would, were it sincerely meant (as it appears to be), rule out a war of revenge by Germany, and a preventive war by France (a war to prevent war, just as there was a war to end war) for an appreciable period.

* * *

Nicholas Titulescu, Roumania's Foreign Minister, expresses his opposition to treaty revision. Perfectly natural. Old stuff. But extremely interesting is his "expectation of the closest coöperation between Austria and Germany." Who can doubt that the German-speaking peoples, whatever diplomatic documents may say, and whatever Foreign Ministers may decide, will eventually work together? The Anschluss is at present rejected by Italy, France, and the Little Entente. An Austro-Hungarian union is rejected by Germany and the Little Entente. Union of Austria and the Little Entente is rejected by Italy and Germany . . . As many rejections as the budding author receives from publishers.

* * *

Dr. William Wirt is to be asked to appear before House investigators to substantiate his suggestion of revolutionary purpose in the Government program. But, in the final resort, are not Government proposals and acts sufficiently before the country to enable us to judge for ourselves? Must a startling label be stuck on before we can form an opinion? If there is a "conspiracy," it is what H. G. Wells would call an "open conspiracy." Frances Perkins has just revealed that NRA really arose out of 100,000 letters written by the public, advocating shorter hours and higher wages. I shall never smile at the letter-writer again. He who writes, rules.

* * *

Half a million spies infest Europe! It reads like a highly colored romance. When I go back to fashionable haunts in Paris, Vienna, the Riviera, the Dalmatian coast, the sports slopes of the Alps (what an eye they have for beautiful or entertaining places, these spies!) I shall shudderingly suspect my indolent neighbors of spying—especially if they are "overjeweled," "glittering," "steely-eyed." There are not only spies, but super-spies who spy on spies, and they in their turn are watched by secret service agents. Reminds one of the rhyme:

Big fleas have little fleas, which on their backs do bite 'em;
And little fleas have smaller fleas, and so ad infinitum.

But what do they learn that Ambassadors, Consuls, Military Attachés and newspaper men can possibly miss?

* * *

Pay up on the last loan before asking for another, seems a reasonable working proposition. At any rate, make an effort, begin, don't repudiate. The Hiram Johnson bill, forbidding "defaulting" countries to sell securities in the United States, has passed and awaits presidential approval. But just how far it will prevent financial transactions, and with whom, is apparently still a matter of interpretation. Government agencies may extend credits. Will Russia, officially recognized without a debt settlement, be barred? France has already been put on the black list, and participation in a Dutch syndicate advance to that country forbidden. Is Great Britain, whose token payments have been accepted, affected by the bill? One thing should be clearly laid down—No loans to nations for war!

* * *

It is not only from foreign investments that the American investor needs protection. It is from home investments, too. One or two Congressmen expressed alarm at the thought of "denying to citizens the right to put their money where they please." Citizens would be happy today, if they had been cared for yesterday. So the "small investors," estimated to number 25,000,000, are being organized, for lobbying purposes, in Washington. A huge army, but scattered, unrepresented, regarded without sympathy. (Tell me where, in all recent economic writing, the rentier, who has handed over his savings in good faith, receives his due?) Time to create a long lobby which leads through the heart of thrifty America.

* * *

Today's Headline Which Deserves Mention: "Insull Cheerful on Getting $10,000." Well, who wouldn't be? Speaking as a "small investor" . . . but perhaps I had better not.

Hoarder Banks Urged to Loose Cash for Loans

Federal Home Loan Head in Massachusetts Says They Clog Recovery

Blames It on Fear

Over-Caution, He Says, Holds Up Home Building and Repair Plan in State

"Play ball or let someone else use the lot!"

This is the challenge that is being issued to banks, according to Mr. W. H. Neaves, president of the Federal Home Loan Bank in an interview today.

Commenting on the Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League's move to stimulate home building and repairing throughout the State, Mr. Neaves declared that such a move was more than encouraging. However, there must be, he states, a definite change in tactics by some of the banks if the program is to be a success.

Some coöperative banks in Massachusetts have striven valiantly to overcome depression. But others, he said, had allowed fear and apathy to drive them into financial seclusion.

Mr. Neaves cites pertinent cases in point as in the case of the professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This man came to Mr. Neaves for advice. He had held his present position for 20 years. He was capable and well liked at the university. He had never owned a home and had decided that now, with prices down and recovery ahead, was the time to take the step.

Not a Good Risk

After looking about he found the house he wanted. A dwelling in the suburbs, almost new, built to sell for $18,000. The professor found he could buy it for $12,000. He had enough money to pay for the house outright, but wished to take out a $6000 mortgage rather than tie up too much ready cash.

He came to Mr. Neaves for help, and was given a list of local coöperative banks, every one of which has boasted that they were in a sound position with money to lend.

The professor returned after visiting every bank. Not one would lend him the money! At one of the banks he had been told that the moral risk was too great—that no man could be sure of his job these days.

If they would not lend to such an ideal risk as this, asks Mr. Neaves, to whom would they lend?

Too many banks, Mr. Neaves says, point to their strong cash position

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Mansfield to Cut Inflated Values Of Boston Property

A property revaluation campaign is under way in Boston which is destined to cut millions of dollars from present assessments.

This was learned today at City Hall as assessors were in the midst of annual reassessment work. The new valuation will be based upon the real valuation of the property. It is expected that every property owner in Boston, no matter how small, will be affected by the reassessment work.

Shortly after this information leaked out, Mayor Mansfield started preliminary work on his concerted drive to collect unpaid taxes. Representatives of several large taxpayers, including the three railroad companies, several banks, and the gas, electric and telephone firms, conferred with the Mayor in his office.

The chief executive, who is inaugurating this drive to help keep down the tax rate, explained and outlined the campaign. The large taxpayers will supply their experts for the work. House-to-house calls will be made.

Piccards to Try For New Altitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, April 5—With the announcement of Prof. Auguste Piccard and his brother, Dr. Jean Piccard, that they will attempt to regain the stratospheric flight altitude record this summer, air enthusiasts foresee some more long waits for perfect weather conditions, and exciting days of wondering just when the big balloons will take off for the upper regions.

Maj. Chester L. Fordney and his aide, Capt. A. W. Stevens, army aerial photographer from Wright Field, Dayton, have already announced that the western prairies will be the scene of their hop, and the Piccards are naming "some place near or in Detroit" as the scene of their next venture.

A contract remains in force under which the Piccards own the gondola, balloon, and other equipment used in the Settle flight. Much of the equipment is now in Detroit, where extensive repair work has been done on the balloon.

Dr. Jean Piccard stated recently that his wife would probably accompany him and also his brother.

Bass Notes of Trade Recovery Drown Shrill Buzz of Politics As Nation's Pay Rolls Rise

February's Gain Greatest Recorded in Any One Month for 15 Years—Roosevelt and G. O. P. on Same Side of Patronage Issue

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5—The shrill buzzing of political gadflies, represented by the Huey Long and "brain-trust revolution" investigations, could not today drown out the continued bass vibrations of business recovery.

Pay-roll figures—held to be the most significant of all statistics in the present juncture—went in February to 12 per cent over January totals. This is the biggest jump recorded in any month during the 15 years that the Department of Commerce has kept such figures. It is far more than for any previous period in the Roosevelt Administration, and naturally outstrips by wide margins ordinary "prosperity" increases.

* * *

On the Up-Grade: While pay rolls themselves were jumping by 12 per cent, factory employment was also gaining by 6 per cent, apparently indicating that while more men were at work, each working individual was also getting more money. The 6 per cent gain in factory employment has been exceeded in only three months during the 15 years of Department of Commerce statistical tabulation.

Indications, as yet unofficial, are that the March figures advanced equally, and in some instances more sharply.

The Commerce Department survey indicates that increasing automobile output and sales have had an important influence on the widely improving trend of business activity. The February adjusted index of automobile production was the highest reported since May, 1931, and output has been larger

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Social Workers Parade to Urge Slum Clearance

Senate Committee at Albany Hears Demands From New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 5—Authority to order demolition of abandoned tenement buildings as fire hazards, legislation requiring installation of fire-retarding protection in slum dwellings by 1936, no windowless rooms, and sanitary conveniences for every family, are the spearhead demands in the drive which Mr. Langdon W. Post, tenement house commissioner, is making for proper housing for workers.

At a hearing before the Senate Cities Committee yesterday, Mr. Post backed by Mr. John L. Rice, health commissioner, and a large delegation of social workers and tenement dwellers, urged that New York City's proposed housing program be enacted into law. Eleven bills covering the city's housing program are now pending in the legislature.

The protests of social workers and tenement dwellers were dramatized by a march up Capitol Hill to the State House, the marchers carrying banners condemning the fatalities from recent tenement fires.

Changes in tenement dwellings must be made mandatory upon landlords, or New York City will be struggling with a slum problem for another century and a half at the present rate of change, Mr. Post asserted.

The landlords, who also were there in force, pleaded economic difficulties as the reason for their inability to make the changes in their properties which decency and safety require.

"When the law governing this situation was passed back in 1902," Mr. Post said, "it was the hope that the old-law tenements would disappear in 35 or 40 years. At the present rate at which they are disappearing we will not get rid of them for 158 years, according to a study that has been made. The city administration wants to get rid of them sooner than that.

"Fire Chief McElligott is not here, but if he were he would tell you that when a fire starts on the ground floor of one of these buildings it takes just two minutes to spread right up to the roof. And that is true of practically all the 67,000 buildings like this."

Commissioner Rice declared that housing for the underprivileged classes should have special attention "if for no other than selfish reasons." The existence of the old tenements is a menace to the entire community, he said.

"The financial welfare of the landlords is not worth the life of a single child that has been burned in these fire traps," Mr. Louis Waldman, speaking for the Socialist Party, said. "We ask you to place in the balance the safety of human life against the interest of tenement owners."

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Things Present

You will chuckle as you read Sisley Huddleston's account of his day in Kansas City while on his lecture tour. It should endear him and the Monitor to the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce. "Round the Clock With a Lecturer," on the Editorial Page.

It is a fair assumption that housewives will need no encouragement to read the last editorial.

We've heard so much about "the good old days," that it comes as a relief to have someone say: "Maybe they're always here." Read "The Golden Age" on the Home Forum Page.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week appears on the inside back page.

Stamp collectors will find interest in the Stamp Corner on the Young Folks' Page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities Page, eight-column layout of Monitor Camera Club pictures, and another Parable of Safed the Sage.

Want in Ukraina Followed by Year Of Good Harvests

Relief of Various Kinds Given by Government to Peasant Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—One returns from a trip to the North Caucasus and Ukraina with two dominant impressions: that a good harvest and a regulated scale of state requisitions in kind have opened up new possibilities of development for Soviet agriculture and that the peasantry in these southern and southeastern sections of the country lived through a formidable ordeal, with a heavy cost in human lives.

The causes of the hunger were somewhat complicated. Climatic conditions alone would not have produced such a complete failure of the crop as occurred in Ukraina and the North Caucasus in 1932. There was a non-coöperative passivity on the part of the peasants in many places that led to a failure to harvest even the grain on the fields and to a widespread growth of weeds.

The Government would not forgo its claim to a levy in kind, and indeed felt that it was necessary, in the familiar phraseology, "to crush mercilessly any attempts at kulak sabotage." The result in many cases was a rather literal application of the well-known Communist idea: "Who doesn't work shall not eat."

Relief of various kinds was given during the spring: food and seed loans were advanced to collective farms; homeless children were picked up and placed in children's homes, or with peasant families; transportation to coal mines, where work was available, was arranged for organized groups of peasants in regions most affected.

Drive Starts To Find Funds For Big Navy

Roosevelt Hint of Delay in Vinson Bill Ignored in Naval Circles

Funds Held Available

Modest Appropriation of $25,000,000 From Public Works Would Start Plan

By Erwin D. Canham
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5—Despite President Roosevelt's assurances last week that the Vinson navy bill "is not a law for the construction of a single additional United States warship," and his implication that no appropriations would be authorized at the present session of Congress, a determined drive is under way to secure funds from public works appropriations to start the big program.

Simultaneously, looming over the international horizon as one of the most important issues for next year's naval conference, comes the question of building new battleships—those mastodons of the sea which have remained in status quo since the Washington naval conference in 1921. From Britain, France, Japan, and most of all, in the Vinson bill itself, are hints raising very acutely the question of new dreadnoughts—with their heavy drain on the public treasury.

When President Roosevelt said, in signing the Vinson bill, that "whether it will be carried out depends on the action of future congresses" it was taken that he deferred action until 1935—and that since the next naval conference might then be meeting, the question of translating the Vinson paper fleet to the seas was somewhat of an open one.

No such interpretation of his words was accepted in big naval circles here or in the Navy Department. When President Roosevelt said "future congresses," the Navy Department apparently took him to mean "the present and future congresses," for the way is being quietly prepared to get the wherewithal before many days.

Try Public Works Fund

The feeling is that the money can be extracted from Congress and the country with apparent painlessness. It will come out of emergency public works appropriations, just as the $155,000,000 program did last year. But this time, only about $25,000,000 will be required to blueprint the new navy, and to lay down the keels of some 20 ships.

The $25,000,000 is to come out of the good round sum of $500,000,000 which President Roosevelt indicated in his budget must be employed to continue public works operations. In his estimates, $2,000,000,000 was set aside for relief and recovery spending in the fiscal year 1934-35. Half a billion was for public works, and only 10 per cent of that sum is regarded longingly by big naval builders.

The first year, however, is only an appetizer. The program runs seven years, and its average annual cost is

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U. S. Recognition of Vatican, Often Forecast, Held Unlikely

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5—Predictions—which have cropped up again—of American recognition of the Vatican are held in the best Washington sources of information to be very wide of the mark. Not only official denials, but reasoned arguments against recognition, from Protestant and Roman Catholic sources alike, greet the occasional news cables from Rome.

That, after a lapse of 66 years, the United States would reverse President Johnson's action in 1868, and reëstablish diplomatic relations which prevailed for 20 years, is held utterly unlikely. The cables from Rome have been coming periodically ever since the Lateran Accord in 1929 reëstablished a Vatican state. In Washington the prediction is held to be another case of the wish fathering the thought in some relatively minor Vatican source. Any newspaper man who has ever worked in Rome is familiar with such sources, for nowhere does gossip abound more freely.

Official spokesmen here issue the most categorical denials that recognition has ever been seriously considered. But in this case official denials are upheld by underlying facts and probabilities.

First is public opinion. Whenever the story of prospective Vatican recognition appears in the American press, a flood of protest arises. Most of this reaches the Department of State. The largest segment comes from Protestant sources, in no uncertain tones, and predominantly from Southerners who are also Democrats. But even more important is opposition from the Roman Catholic hierarchy itself in the United States. These church leaders, it is said on best authority, would object to the presence of a Papal Nuncio or Internuncio in Washington even more than Protestants.

The reason is that at present they enjoy considerable autonomy in their nondoctrinal affairs. The Roman Catholic Church in the United States has always been proud of its independence, and more than once has won rebukes from various pontiffs During the nineteenth century the charge of heresy was leveled at the American church, and following the Rev. Thomas Hecker's work to cast off "foreign influences," the American hierarchs were rebuked in a historic letter from Leo XIII.

But the same tendency persisted, and American Roman Catholicism is still recognized as something apart. Mr. George Seldes, in his officially sponsored history of the Vatican, quotes two distinguished Roman Catholic leaders, Mr. Michael Williams and Mr. E. Boyd Barrett: "On the question of the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Return of High Cost of Living Seen Under Decline of American Crops

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The likelihood of a return of the "high cost of living" is noted by some of the agricultural experts, because of the decline in the production of farm crops over the past five years. They feel that there is a substantial chance of a shortage developing which would for a very brief time send prices soaring.

This is one of those few questions which concern every dining-room table and every pay check in the country. If the once familiar "H. C. L." returns, it will as usual affect the housewife's budget and the breadwinner's supply everywhere.

Any substantial shortage, continuing over several years, is declared out of the question. Farmers are better prepared than ever to produce all and more than the nation needs. If a lack of food of any kind unexpectedly appeared, they would wipe it out in a single season.

The chance of a shortage seems astonishing, when the Government has already spent many hundreds of millions of dollars to induce the farmers to cut down their crops, and is planning the spending of many more.

This policy of restriction is not questioned generally, it appears, among the best agricultural leaders. Surplus exists and must be reduced, they grant. But the surplus is not as large as many people assume, and the gap between supply and demand is being so narrowed that any unexpected blow to production, such as a great drought, might wipe it out.

The Government's drive to cut production has, however, been only a single contribution to the decline. The farmers themselves did a great deal of crop cutting previously to the incentive supplied this past year by Secretary Wallace. Before the Roosevelt Administration came in, the farmers in not a few sections had spontaneously been reducing their output through most of the Hoover Administration.

Standing by Treaty Gains

Underwood — **Dr. Juliu Maniu**, Opposition Leader
© International News Photos — **Georges Tatarescu**, Premier
Underwood — **Nicholas Titulescu**, Foreign Minister

Women Strikers At Lynn Jailed For Hurling Eggs

Parley With Stay Company Under Way—Delay at Haverhill Minimized

Eggs and fists flew at Lynn yesterday when striking women workers and sympathizers bombarded non-strikers. Several egg hurlers were jailed but later released on bail. Members of the newly organized United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union are backing the 300 or so women who walked out of the National Stay Company plant about a week ago when employers reduced piece work rates to conform with out-of-state levels. A conference today between representatives of the workers and shop owners may bear fruit.

At Haverhill threats of a hitch in settling the month-long shoe workers' strike were discounted by union officials. Only two locals have so far failed to agree on wage schedules. These are expected to settle their differences so that most of the 6000 strikers will be able to return to work by Monday. The agreements approved by the workers at mass meetings Tuesday night provided the official basis for final settlement. But, as pointed out at the time, the date for re-opening shop doors hinged upon price agreements between individual union locals, and the employers. Union heads are confident . . . employers not so confident.

A disconcerting note is heard in Brockton as the Walter P. Field Shoe Company announced its intention of moving its plant to East Rochester, N. H. The 32 workers, who have been out on strike for three weeks in an effort to force a wage rise of 10 per cent, may find themselves merely unemployed shoe workers instead of striking shoe workers.

At West Haven, Conn., 300 striking employees of the Allingtown plant of the American Mills Company went back to work today. Under a compromise arrangement, weavers will get a 12 per cent wage increase and others a rise of 10 per cent. They had asked for 25 per cent.

Meanwhile in Cleveland, Ohio, Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, commented caustically:

"Why do people get the jitters when the word strike is mentioned? Is it so terrible that people leave work and refuse to come back until they get something they want."

The Labor Secretary is not at all impressed by the so-called "strike wave."

Hungary's Policy Stirs Roumania To Firm Protest

Titulescu Foresees Close Coöperation Between Germany and Austria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUCHAREST, Roumania, April 5—In the most impressive sitting of Parliament this year, Dr. Juliu Maniu, former Premier, speaking for the whole Opposition, and Mr. Nicholas Titulescu, Foreign Minister, for the Government, launched a powerful counter-offensive against the the treaty revision campaign that during recent months has been carried on with such vigor by Hungary, Italy and Bulgaria.

Mr. Titulescu expressed a desire for a Danubian coöperation. He also stated that he favors all states guaranteeing the independence of Austria. He expects in future the closest coöperation between Austria and Germany.

The galleries were packed with distinguished visitors. Twenty Cabinet ministers, headed by the young Premier, Mr. Georges Tatarescu, sat behind the long ministerial tables. Of the Bucharest representatives of foreign states, the only absentees were the ministers of Hungary and Italy, representatives of the two states who are seeking to revise the map of Europe by taking territory from Roumania.

Dr. Maniu, who 15 years ago played a leading rôle in freeing Transylvania from Hungary and in uniting it to the old kingdom of Roumania, declared that every single Roumanian in Transylvania was uncompromisingly opposed to every attempt at treaty revision. He then described the efforts he had made while Prime Minister to bring about better relations between Roumania and Italy, and asked the Foreign Minister, Mr. Titulescu, what he was planning to do to counteract the treaty revision movement and to consolidate European peace.

Before Mr. Titulescu answered, Mr. Constantin Bratianu in the name of the Liberal Party, which is now in power, arose and stated that the whole Roumanian nation would take up arms before relinquishing one foot of territory.

Mr. Titulescu followed with a long address in which he said that Italy's participation in the revisionist movement is largely academic and therefore not so dangerous, but that Hungary's is practical, positive and definite and, in consequence, very dangerous. He called Italy's theoretical strivings toward revision an error, but Hungary's tireless campaign for revision a sin.

Mr. Titulescu expressed the hope that Roumania might reëstablish good relations with its sister Latin nation, Italy, and very positively declared that there can be no real friendship between Hungary and Roumania until Hungary gives up all attempts at obtaining Roumanian territory and ceases disturbing the peace of Europe.

The Titulescu speech will be posted in public places throughout Roumania.

One Survivor Found Of Andes Plane Crash

CALI, Colombia April 5 (AP)—Mr. Newton C. Marshall, of Milwaukee, Wis. was reported found alive today, the only survivor of an airplane crash March 10 in the Andes.

The report of the discovery was made officially by the Bolivar-Valle department.

It was said that five bodies were found in the cabin of the airplane, the Von Krohn of the Scadta Airline. Details of how Marshall may have survived three weeks in the jungle after the crash were not immediately available.

Gill Is Ousted For Laxity As Norfolk Head

Governor Finds No Cause Other Than Breakdown in Discipline

Says Prison Suffered

Superintendent Denounces His Discharge as Being Based on Trivialities

Mr. Howard B. Gill, suspended superintendent of the Norfolk prison colony, was discharged today by Mr. Frederick J. Dillon, Commissioner of Correction, with the approval of Governor Ely.

The Governor exonerated Mr. Gill from all charges of financial dishonesty and personal misconduct, and centered his condemnation upon his conclusion that Mr. Gill's administration had lacked rigid discipline and other requirements that would best promote the interests of the Norfolk experiment and the inmates.

Thus officially ends a controversy that has raged for months, that has split the State into supporters or opponents of Mr. Gill, that has aroused unprecedented bitterness and finally was climaxed by a public hearing, with the Governor in charge. This hearing was granted to give Mr. Gill the opportunity to answer the 36 allegations in the report of Mr. Francis X. Hurley, State Auditor, who conducted the investigation of Mr. Gill's administration.

Ely Reviews Evidence

The Governor recapitulated much of the evidence, which had led him to decide against Mr. Gill. He pointed out that his conclusions were based on the report of Mr. Hurley to some extent, but also upon his own personal investigation and reports coming to him from reliable sources.

The decision received speedy denunciation from Mr. Gill. He referred to the Governor's conclusions as based on 8 or 10 trivialities, which were refuted at the hearing.

"After exonerating me from all serious allegations," Mr. Gill declared, "he has indicted me on trivialities. The very multiplicity of the generalities to which he referred repeatedly in the course of his statement may offer a basis of excuse but not one of reason for his action. One hundred times zero is still zero."

"My decision rests upon the general picture of a lax administration so far as discipline is concerned," the Governor stated, "a too great interest in propaganda for the Norfolk idea and too little attention for the responsibilities of office. If you agree with the tenor of my letter, you may discharge the superintendent with my approval."

Norfolk Idea Suffered

The Governor asserted that evidence of lack of respect for prison officers, destruction of prison property and a too liberal social outlook on the part of Mr. Gill had persuaded him that continuation of Mr. Gill in office was hostile both to the best interests of Norfolk and the inmates.

"If this condition is permitted to continue," the Governor contended, "the Norfolk idea would soon be destroyed by adverse public opinion, and all the good of it lost to the Commonwealth."

The Governor also lashed out at friends of Mr. Gill who suggested that the discharged superintendent should be put back on some system of probation. These suggestions revealed, according to the Governor, lack of confidence in Mr. Gill and ignorance of how a prison must be managed from the disciplinary viewpoint.

The Governor also stressed the tampering with the locks in the security building, the near escape of prisoners by digging under the walls, the type of inmates employed as trusties at the superintendent's house, and the failure of Mr. Gill to proceed energetically against two men who did escape as circumstances not satisfactorily explained by Mr. Gill.

Making Diamonds Hoped for Next By Spanish Chemist

MADRID, April 5 (AP)—Prof. Obdulio Fernandez, chief of the pharmacy faculty at the University of Madrid, believes diamonds may be made synthetically in large quantities for commercial use in the near future.

Professor Fernandez told the opening session of the Ninth International Congress of Pure Applied Chemistry, which initiated its seven-day convention here today, that the modern-day chemist gradually is arriving at knowledge of the transmutation of substances.

Substances have been transmuted successfully in small quantities, he said, and the synthetic diamond "is quite as possible as the synthetic ruby."

Declaring fresh wonders are being performed daily for the benefit of mankind particularly in the realm of fertilizers, colors and explosives, Professor Fernandez said chemistry justifiably is taking a philosophic trend, with X-ray experiments daily opening up new fields of discovery.

President Alcala Zamora of Spain opened the conference, over which Prof Obdulio Fernandez presided, and greeted the hundred official and thousand unofficial delegates from 25 nations.

Progressives Gain a Point In Making Taxation a Means Of Redistributing Wealth

Led by La Follette, Senate Bill Leaders Promise Increase in Estates Levy From 45 to 60 P. C., and Exemption Cut From $50,000 to $40,000

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5—Two parallel fights are going on simultaneously in the pending tax bill before the Senate. One deals merely with the immediate desire of the Administration to get enough money to meet current expenses of government.

The other—and in the long run far the more important of the two—is a continuation of a basic 50-year struggle to use the Government's taxing power as an implement for redistribution of wealth and for carrying through an entire new conception of social philosophy. Advocates of the second proposal won a striking victory in the Senate yesterday.

Led by Senator Robert M. La Follette (R.) of Wisconsin, Progressives succeeded in securing an agreement from party leaders to write still higher estate and income taxes into the pending $330,000,000 tax measure. The new range of the estate tax will be raised, as a maximum from 45 to 60 per cent, while the exemption in this tax will be lowered from $50,000 to $40,000.

Though relatively only a small skirmish it is significant that the Progressives have once more won their fight in a steady succession of such victories that began when the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution was adopted legalizing a federal income tax after a previous rejection of such a proposal by the Supreme Court.

Soaking the Rich Idea

The Senate decision yesterday carries forward a tendency that has been visible ever since the income tax amendment was first adopted of directing taxation against the alleged concentration of wealth, under the slogan of applying taxes "in accordance to the ability to pay," which, in colloquial terms, is frequently described as "soaking the rich."

With bigger and bigger taxes likely next year and in succeeding years from the huge current expenditures of the Roosevelt Administration, it is highly significant that Congress is perpetuating and extending this policy.

In concrete terms, the Senate wound up yesterday with an agreement which means that when a multimillionaire leaves a large estate to his heirs, the Government will get a maximum of 60 per cent instead of 45 per cent in inheritance tax on that proportion of it over $10,000,000 with equivalent taxes on amounts up to that sum.

Senator La Follette revealed in his speech the sharp cleavage of opinion still existing over such policies, and revealed that at an executive meeting of the Senate Finance Committee in 1921 Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, then Secretary of the Treasury, urged abolition of all such taxes altogether.

Danger in Concentrated Wealth

Concentration of wealth and purchasing power in the hands of the few is responsible for the business slump and attendant misfortunes, in the view of the bigger income tax school. At the peak of prosperity, in 1929, Senator La Follette said, a study by the Taylor Society showed persons with incomes of $5000 or less made purchases of 80 per cent of all goods sold, and those with incomes of $5000 or above purchased approximately only 20 per cent.

Concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, he asserted, meant a freezing up of their ability to make purchases with a consequent fall of consumption, and resultant business stagnation. Quoting figures from the economist Dr. Wilford I. King, Senator La Follette said:

"Let us assume that $100 represents all the wealth of this vast country, the richest nation on earth; let us assume that 100 individuals represent the entire population of the United States; if we divide that $100, representing our vast wealth, among those 100 people, representing all our citizens, as wealth is today divided in this country, what result do we find? We find that one individual would have $59, one individual would have $9, 22 persons would have $1.22 each, and 76, or all the remainder, would have less than 7 cents apiece."

Low in Comparison

Advocating an amendment for higher income taxes as well as estate taxes, Senator La Follette drew a striking contrast between the comparatively low income taxes imposed by the American Government and the high ones current in Great Britain.

"Let us take an income of $3000 as one example," Senator La Follette said, "and assume a married man with no dependents, all earned income.

"The 1932 Act levied a tax of $20 on him; the revenue bill of 1934, as reported from the Senate Finance Committee, would levy a tax of $8; the 1918 Act levied a tax of $60; the amendment I propose would levy a tax of $12; and in Great Britain a taxpayer would pay $311."

The Senator carried the comparison between low American and high British income tax rates still further by inserting the following table in the record.

Comparisons Tell Story

Comparison of income tax, married man with no dependents—all earned income:

Net Income	1932 Act	Revenue Bill of 1934	1918 Act	Great Britain Present
$1,000	..	..	..	$9
2,000	..	..	..	111
3,000	$20	$8	$60	311
5,000	100	80	180	711
7,500	255	210	460	1,222
10,000	480	408	830	1,862
15,000	1,020	887	1,670	3,444
25,000	2,520	2,348	3,720	7,369
50,000	8,600	8,633	11,030	19,655
100,000	30,100	30,358	35,030	48,102
500,000	263,600	263,708	323,030	307,910
1,000,000	571,100	571,158	703,030	639,160

The Senate responded yesterday to the drive of the Progressives for higher taxes, with increases in the income and estate tax rates, and it has shown a temper furthermore likely to produce still further increases in that field if and when the Roosevelt bill for recovery is presented to the country.

Senator La Follette sought to follow up his victory in increasing estate tax rates yesterday by boosting income tax rates on the bill today. During the debate an altercation occurred between Senator Pat Harrison (D.) of Mississippi, Administration spokesman, and Senator Huey P. Long (D.), of Louisiana, the high spot of which was a declaration by Senator Harrison, "The Senator's opinions are respected less than those of anyone else in the chamber."

Senator Long attempted to reply but was shut off until after the vote.

The La Follette amendment to increase income tax rates above those recommended by the Senate Finance Committee, with a maximum tax of 71 per cent on amounts over $1,000,000, was defeated. The vote was 47 to 36.

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Ezio Pinza

Who Will Sing the Part of Golaud in Debussy's Opera Saturday Afternoon

Drive for Funds For Big Navy Opens

(Continued from Page 1)

to be somewhat in excess of $60,000,000. The total cost will run close to half a billion dollars. But once the $25,000,000 is corralled, it will be very difficult to turn back. Hence the importance of the present quiet maneuver to extract a paltry $25,000,000 from a munificent PWA $50,000,000.

For students of naval affairs, therefore, the critical turning point was not the passage of the Vinson bill, which, as the President explained, was just an expression of purpose, but the actual securing of money from the PWA. That will, in effect, be the beginning of the United States' big navy program. But it is so modest a sum that its friends anticipate no serious apprehension.

Already in last year's PWA program the longest step has been taken toward big naval building. No less than 32 ships are under construction, or about to be started. The 1935 totals—this year's program—are to be for 25 ships. In 1936 only 22 ships are planned, and so on until 1940 in batches of 19, 21, 21, and 8.

"The President is hereby authorized to replace by vessels of modern design and construction, vessels in the navy in the categories limited by the treaties signed at Washington and London, when their replacement is permitted by the said treaties."

Battleship Move Foreseen

What has not been so well observed publicly is the drive toward revival of the big battleship. Yesterday Admiral W. H. Standley, chief of naval operations, declined to ask for money to modernize existing battleships. This seemed to close stutends to ask for replacement of battleships next year when the Washington and London treaties run out. The Vinson bill itself forecasts such action in the following terms:

Moreover, construction on the French battleship Dunquerque of 26,000 tons, and hence halfway between cruisers and pocket-battleships, and the big 35,000-ton battleships, is proceeding rapidly. Its sister ship has been requested in the French Chamber. The British Admiralty is apparently pushing plans for new capital ships of 25,000 tons to answer the Dunquerque, heavily armored, and carrying 12 and 12½ inch guns.

Thus the whole hopeful program, which began in 1921, for desuetude of dreadnoughts, by superannuation, seems close to failure. It was desired that existing capital ships should be kept in service, patched up and "modernized" from time to time, and that when they were no longer serviceable, that reduction of armaments to some level near 10,000 tons could be accomplished.

Effect of Deutschland

Building of the first German pocket-battleship, the Deutschland, of 10,000 tons, was the first blow to this aspiration, for it forced France to construct the Dunquerque, which in turn drives Britain toward new 25,000-tonners, and the United States to replacement of its 35,000-ton mastodons.

Meanwhile, however, echoes of the drive to abolish the battleship faintly ring through the admiralties. In 1930 Britain was warm to this proposal, and France and Italy were enthusiastic. Japan was noncommittal, and the United States was definitely hostile.

Now, however, France, Italy and Britain are virtually committed to re-creation of these dinosaurs of the sea. The American Navy Department has always insisted that they were "the core of the fleet."

From Japan, however, comes the latest proposal for abolition. The reason is apparent, for the smaller the ship, the greater the relative strength of the lesser power. Also, without the great dreadnought units to centralize the American fleet, the American navy would be virtually barred from war in Asiatic waters.

Fish Sales Resumed

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—Buying of fresh-water fish was resumed today in the Fulton Fish Market after a retail dealers' strike of several days.

Bass Notes of Trade Recovery Drown Shrill Buzz of Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

in March. Retail sales values in February not only exceeded the January total, they doubled it.

Farmers were not entirely left out in this picture of improving industrial conditions. Their cash income received from sale of farm products rose nearly 5 per cent during the month, allowing for all seasonal trend. Their incomes were therefore exactly 63 per cent above a year ago.

* * *

Patronage: Because the Democratic thirst for patronage is unquenchable, Republicans and President Roosevelt were on the same side of the fence in a bitter House fight over the home loan bond guarantee bill.

Over the bill itself there is little interest. Everyone is willing to guarantee the principal as well as interest of the $2,000,000,000 in home loan bonds. But a battle royal developed because Democrats knocked out in committee the section of the original bill, known as the Norris amendment, which requires appointments to the Home Loan Administration to be based on ability rather than political affiliation.

President Roosevelt's announced wish to keep politics out of recovery organizations was bluntly ignored by the committee action in this case, as in many others. In fact the Civil Service Commission reports that outside the administration of the Securities Bill, which is under the Federal Trade Commission, none of the employees of any of the new agencies set up under the New Deal are under the civil service. All the emergency jobs are subject to political manipulation.

Republicans found much pleasure in siding with the President in this instance, flaying the Democratic Party for raising "the piratical skull and bones pennon to the masthead of its political ship, shouting the old war cry: 'To the victor belong the spoils!'"

The Norris amendment still has a chance. It can't be restored today because the bill is up under suspension of the rules, which precludes amendment. But it goes to conference where the Senate might insist on changes. However, the Senate had its own little private patronage fling by approving a resolution to permit each Senator to hire one more clerk.

* * *

Junket: And, since patronage and congressional junkets usually go hand in hand, tomorrow will see the most notable legislative pilgrimage in American history, to date. About 100 members of the House of Representatives are going to New York City, West Point, Ellis Island, and other alluring spots of interest. Their wanderlust has been excited by the troops of high-school students and others who this week are plodding through legislative halls.

So, taking wives and children (if over 16!), these congressmen are starting off for the "big city" and all the sights. What, it is asked, is notable in all that? Politicians are always going places, free, . . . There was the airplane excursion to Texas, . . . that train ride to Blankville and the buckboard picnic to Whosis Grove, . . . and so on through many long chapters in American legislative history.

But this is News. The Congressional delegation is paying its own way! The man, at long last, has bit the man . . . even if it is at a special cut-rate all-expense trip of $20 per solon, wife, or child.

* * *

Steel Fights Back: Because Senator Robert F. Wagner and his National Labor Board sought unsuccessfully to force labor union recognition on the mighty steel industry, it turned on his labor disputes bill today with all the power at its command.

Every major steel company had an executive on hand. All joined in the mass attack on the measure which, if enacted, would drive a wide wedge into the industry through which union organizers might enter. Particularly did the executives denounce the ban on company unions and brought forward employees to testify to their preference for the company union to outside interference.

To Mr. E. T. Weir of the Weirton Steel Corporation the bill was "vicious, un-American and unfair to labor and capital alike." Mr. Arthur H. Young, vice-president of the United States Steel Corporation also considered it "vicious," declared it would bring confusion into the industry because "all of its provisions assume a regimentation of each side into a warring camp and intercourse between the two is referred to in terms and implications of perpetual strife."

Mr. Charles R. Hook, president of the American Rolling Mill Company, introduced affidavits from veteran employees indorsing their 30-year-old company union and its successful operation during that time.

But the chances are the steel executives might just as well have saved their breath. Outside of Senator Wagner and the A. F. of L. there is scarcely anyone in favor of the bill any more. Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson has "gone sour" on it. President Roosevelt has established new labor arbitration formulas now being tested in the automobile industry which seem to render both the Wagner bill and the National Labor Board obsolete. Congressional leaders hint the bill will not be brought forward for passage this session.

* * *

Power Trust: The Federal Trade Commission planned to keep prodding the hornets' nest it stirred up when it uncovered political manipulations in the New York State Senate by the Associated Gas & Electric System. Today it sought to whet the public appetite for more "power trust" scandal by announcing it had further correspondence from the files of the J. G. White Management Corporation, an affiliate of the Associated. What it would prove was kept a dark secret. But the committee promised "it would be an interesting follow-up." And when the public has had its fill of that particular case, it is going to dish up a series of six new hearings, each going into the alleged propaganda activities of a different power company. Scheduled for the inquisitorial spotlight are: The Columbia Gas & Electric Company, the Broad River Power Company, the National Electric Light Association (now defunct), the Utility Publication Company, and the Electric Bond & Share Company.

* * *

No Trick Money: If Fourth Liberty Loan bondholders want cash instead of new 12-year bonds on April 15 they will not only get cash, but it will be "good sound money," Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, promises. There had been some apprehension that "greenbacks" would be used to pay off bondholders who don't want to exchange for the new 3¼s. But Mr. Morgenthau insists stoutly there will be "no trick money."

* * *

Wirt and Long: Washington's fireworks flared in their, by now, habitual style today. The committee of five which is to investigate the Wirt "Red plot" charges held its first meeting, privately, and was unable to agree on a method of approach, although the Democratic majority is holding the prospective investigation close to Dr. Wirt's very charges, rather than to a general field-day on Roosevelt left-wing policy.

But there were no prohibitions in the Senate Finance Committee, when the inner details of New Orleans horse racing were once more spread before an unedified but excited committee and audience. This time, instead of unprintable epithets, it was a challenge to fisticuffs issued by Senator Huey P. Long to Mr. Edward Rightor, attorney for Mr. D. D. Moore, the personally "objectionable" appointee whose confirmation is in question.

Nothing of national importance occurred, but a good deal of race track and ward politics atmosphere permeated the committee room, and later spread to the floor of the Senate.

* * *

More RFC Loans: Before taking up these measure the House agreed to a conference report on the Evans bill authorizing RFC loans for reconstruction of property damaged in disasters. The bill went to the White House with the distinction of being the first completed by Congress since the President started on his vacation.

Three Debating Teams Left In National Tournament

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 5 (AP)—Only three of the 121 debate teams competing in the national Pi Kappa Delta debate tournament here remained undefeated yesterday as the sixth round was completed. They were St. Thomas College, St. Paul, Minn.; Colby College, Waterville, Maine, and Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln, Neb.

In the women's tournament today, the College of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif., remained undefeated by winning a decision over the previously undefeated Wichita, Kan., University team. Other undefeated women's teams contesting today were Hastings College, Hastings, Neb., and Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa.

Flying Up From Rio

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, April 5 (AP)—After a week of sight-seeing, Miss Laura Ingalls, United States flier, took off this morning for Bahia, from where she will proceed to Miami by easy flights. She is completing a swing around the South American coast.

Concert Coming

Lower: © Bachrach Upper: THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Working on Novel Program

Upper: Mrs. Bayard Thayer, Chairman of Concert Committee of Boston Emergency Relief Fund. Lower: Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, Conductor, Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Surprise Concert Program Secret; To Aid Boston's Needy

Surprise is the central theme of a concert to be given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra on April 11 under the direction of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky for the benefit of Boston's needy. Not until the very hour of the performance, however, will the program be divulged to the crowd which will gather in Symphony Hall.

Not even the concert committee of the Boston Emergency Relief Fund, under the direction of Mrs. Bayard Thayer and assisted by Mrs. J. Gardner Bradley and Mr. Pierpont L. Stackpole, vice-chairman, can tell much about it, for the conductor is not revealing his plans. In the meantime, however, Dr. Koussevitzky and his men, who have graciously donated their services, are rehearsing to make the concert outstanding and unusual. Not to be outdone by the orchestra, the Symphony Hall trustees have donated the use of the auditorium. All the proceeds collected, therefore, go to swell the relief fund coffers.

Sale of tickets is proceeding rapidly, with a "sell-out" of all seats a possibility, according to the committee chairman. There are still some excellent seats in the balcony and a few scattered seats on the orchestra floor yet to be sold. It is hoped that the sale of tickets will collect $10,000 to augment the fund. The relief drive closed officially on March 15, with a little less than $3,000,000 collected toward a $4,500,000 goal.

In the meantime, before Dr. Koussevitzky draws the curtain aside to reveal his "surprise," a good many subscribers are planning dinners, after which they and their guests will attend the concert. With a host of leading citizens on the list of sponsors and the attention the concert has attracted in the early spring season, it promises to blossom out as a social as well as an artistic triumph for charity.

U. S. Recognition of Vatican, Often Forecast, Held Unlikely

(Continued from Page 1)

temporal power of the Pope—the eternal Roman question—the overwhelming (Catholic) American doctrine is firmly against the presumption of a Pope's acknowledged place as head of a state."

To Fore in 1928 Campaign

This peculiar breach, which was emphasized in Mr. Alfred E. Smith's discussion with Mr. Charles C. Marshall preceding the 1928 campaign, makes official diplomatic representation of the Vatican in Washington a highly dubious matter to higher-placed Roman Catholics. They make no secret of their views, and if recognition became more probable, it is likely they would oppose it sharply.

In any case, the question of recognition is placed by Washington on a purely legalistic plane. The Vatican, to the international lawyer, is a pocket-handkerchief state in Rome. De facto, the Pope's power may derive from his position as head of a church, but de jure his state rates in the class with Andorra, San Marino, or Monaco.

After 1870 the majority of writers would not class the Holy See as a state until 1929. Despite which, some powers, of course, continued diplomatic relationship, on the ground of Geffcken's famous ruling that the Holy See was "a unique phenomenon." But the Vatican was officially denied representation at the Hague Conference in 1899, at the Peace Conference in 1919, and tacitly at the League of Nations until 1929. Since then the question of membership has not arisen, although opposition forces were and are very strong. Spain, France and other "Catholic" states lead this opposition.

Finally, the argument from American precedent is impressive. The United States broke off relations with the Papal States in 1868 because Pius IX proscribed American Protestant worship on strictly Roman soil. Today, as a result of Roman Catholic action, Premier Benito Mussolini has closed out the American Y. M. C. A. in Italy and choked off the Methodist missionary attempts.

President Theodore Roosevelt's adventure in Rome was the most recent sharp conflict between an American Executive and the Vatican, and sufficiently timely to make the Methodist issue lively for his namesake.

A few American Roman Catholics, a few zealous in Rome, may agitate for recognition. But it is felt in the national capital that so long as the great bulk of Protestant opinion and the American Roman Catholic hierarchy are against the step, it will not be taken.

Socialist Leader Declares New Deal Is Not Socialistic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 5—There is nothing in the New Deal that is socialistic, in the opinion of Mr. Norman Thomas, leader of the Socialist Party and its presidential standard bearer in 1932.

"The only thing President Roosevelt is doing that socialism would do is the use of the power of the state to establish certain controls," he told a meeting of the National Physical Education Association here yesterday.

"We socialists, however, would never have fixed up the banks just to give them back to the bankers nor put Administrator Joseph B. Eastman in charge of the railroads merely for the benefit of the stockholders and bond-owners. The National Recovery Administration today is better adapted to helping big business than anything else."

Mr. Thomas held that the growth of the inquiring thought among the people was most important for the future and that the schools will have to bring controversial questions within their precincts.

Even Walls and Gates Of Alcatraz Prison To Warn of Escapes

LOS ANGELES, April 5 (AP)—Walls that "see" and gates that "speak" may soon guard Alcatraz Prison, island penitentiary in San Francisco Bay, which will house America's 200 most dangerous criminals.

Mr. Sanford Bates, director of Federal prisons at Washington, disclosed here today that modern scientific equipment is being tested and will be installed as soon as perfected to make the island impregnable against escape.

"We are at present experimenting with wooden gateways equipped with ray machines sensitive to the presence of metal," he said. "When a prisoner with a knife, gun or other weapon passes through, a loudspeaker in another portion of the prison will notify the warden.

"Other possibilities, as soon as they are brought to perfection, are invisible girdling rays that will give an alarm every time a person passes through them. Installed at the water's edge they would make escape doubly difficult."

Hawkers' License Act Validity Is Argued

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—Validity of the New Hampshire statute of 1931 requiring hawkers and peddlers of certain articles to obtain a license was argued yesterday before the Supreme Court.

In a suit brought by Mr. Louis D. Ratta, engaged in the sale of vacuum cleaners, Mr. Michael J. Healy, chief of police of Manchester, was enjoined from enforcing the license, the lower federal courts holding it invalid.

Counsel for Mr. Ratta insisted the lower federal courts were right in holding that exemptions provided for in the statute rendered the act invalid because discriminatory and otherwise in violation of the Federal Constitution.

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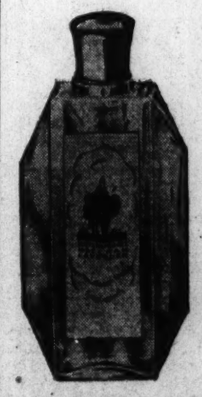

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Loan of $4,000,000 to Cuba Starts Roosevelt's Policy Of Reciprocity in Trade

Proceeds of Island's Notes to Purchase Silver for Coinage Into Pesos—Welles Says Lack of Program Forced Delay in Recognition

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Cuban Government has negotiated a $4,000,000 loan from the Second Export-Import Bank at Washington. The loan is based on a series of short-term notes, bearing 4 per cent interest. The money will be used to stimulate trade between Cuba and the United States.

While full details of the loan have not been made available, it is known that the Second Export-Import Bank agrees "upon the delivery of five duly authorized negotiable promissory notes or drafts of the Cuban Government" to open a credit in favor of Cuba.

The notes are to mature on or before 60, 90, 120, 150 and 180 days. Their proceeds will be used for the purchase of silver not to exceed 7,750,000 ounces. The sum of $25,000 will be subtracted from the amount of credit Cuba is to receive. This sum represents service charges of the bank for packing, minting and shipping the silver, making of new dies, if necessary, for use in the Philadelphia mint where the silver will be stamped into Cuban pesos, and for the purchase of such alloy as may be needed.

Beginning of Reciprocity

The Cuban Government has agreed that the notes "shall be secured by silver in the form of bullion or coin purchased by the bank for the accoount of and at the risk of Cuba, and by other property, if any, delivered by Cuba to the bank as collateral."

The deal represents President Roosevelt's first concrete move in the Cuban-United States commercial reciprocity program. And, while the amount of money agreed upon is a sum far less than the Cuban Secretary of the Treasury, Señor Joaquin Martinez Saenz, personally endeavored to negotiate with Washington officials, it sounds the beginning of plans hinted at as soon as Cuba could establish a stable Government.

Coincident with the granting of the loan was the speech delivered the other night by former United States Ambassador to Cuba, Mr. Sumner Welles, before the Young Democratic Clubs of America. The address clearly set forth President Roosevelt's intentions to aid Cuba in its financial and economic struggle.

Welles's Speech Welcomed

But what attracted particular attention to Mr. Welles's remarks were the statements that the Cuban people should solve their own destinies and govern themselves as they saw fit. These statements, as interpreted by Latin-American envoys in Washington, meant that the Platt Amendment was to be altered and the United States right, under the terms of the amendment, to intervene forcibly in Cuba's domestic affairs, would forever be renounced.

The Latin-American envoys were further interested in Mr. Welles's explanation of what happened in Cuba during the interval between President Machado's overthrow and the election of Col. Carlos Mendieta to the Presidency. In this detailed recital was the reason for Washington's unwillingness to go to Cuba's assistance.

Mr. Welles contended that President Roosevelt had been compelled to stand on the side lines while the Cuban people junked the Céspedes régime which did not work fast enough to "accomplish the miracles which the poor and destitute, as well as the politically ambitious" demanded. He claimed that President Grau San Martin not only lacked the support of, but was opposed by every one of, the groups that had opposed Machado, with the exception of a small body of university students.

Settle Program Needed

Until Colonel Mendieta became President the Cuban administration had no program or policy to pursue. Mr. Welles explained how the more conservative labor unions saw no hope for beneficial employment or real betterment in labor conditions. "The most searching and reliable reports sent to me," he said, "by Cubans and Americans from every section of the country showed that the opposition to the régime (San Martin) was participated in by the peasants in the country, the small farmer, by the merchants in the provincial village, and by the average Cuban in whatever station of life or whatever origin he might be."

This concise statement, covering an issue which for months has puzzled many persons in the United States and in the Latin-American republics, removes, it is claimed, any lingering doubts as to the wisdom of President Roosevelt's course following Machado's abdication. It should, Mr. Welles hopes, clear the air of misunderstanding and direct the thoughts of the Cuban and American peoples toward helping the Cuban Government to the successful completion of an enlightened and liberal program.

But on the other hand, several observers have reported that a social revolution is quietly spreading throughout the island of Cuba. They have recently declared "that families are starving, men are forced into strikes, and Communism is rising in a wave."

Calm Consideration Required

That leaves a wide margin for persons of divergent views. It peculiarly emphasizes the necessity for calm consideration of the problems directly before the Cuban President. Coöperation and forbearance are greatly needed if the disappointments and abuses of the past are not to be repeated. President Roosevelt has proved his willingness to help Cuba and a $4,000,000 loan has been granted. The revision of the Platt Amendment, a new reciprocal trade agreement, and further financial assistance are in the making.

Though there are persons who continue to doubt the possibility of Cuba's recovery, there is also the assurance of Señor Pablo Suarez, former Havana banker and now Cuban Consul-General in New York, who stated, upon his arrival this week, that "Under the leadership of President Mendieta, Cuban disorders have ended, and a period of greater commerce with the United States has begun."

The next presidential election is not far away. Meanwhile, whatever programs the social revolutionists may have in mind can be developed and laid before the people to be accepted or rejected at the polls.

Col. Roberto Mendez Penate

HAVANA, April 5 (By U. P.)—Col. Roberto Mendez Penate, Secretary of Justice, killed himself yesterday, presumably because the presidency of the Council of State was awarded to another.

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Mayor to Reply In Radio Speech To Curley Gibes

His Economy Program Dividing Boston Into Two Camps

Stung by the vivid criticism hurled at the City Hall economy program by Mr. James M. Curley, former Boston Mayor, Mayor Mansfield today prepared to reply to his verbal attacker.

Mr. Mansfield's countercharge will thunder out over WNAC tonight from 9 to 9:30. The move thus presages a possible prolonged verbal struggle between the Mayor and his silver-tongued predecessor.

In political circles, Mr. Curley's Tammany Hall address has produced an electrical effect. Mansfield opponents see in the former Mayor a possible rallying figure in the growing opposition against the present chief executive.

There is no doubt that Mr. Curley can gather about him a tremendous following, particularly of old-line politicians and thousands of irate city employees. This group would develop a threatening power against Mr. Mansfield.

On the other hand, a strong speech by the "New Deal" Mayor tonight would help to refill with supporters the holes left in his ranks by those who have deserted because of his economy program. These supporters would come from the taxpayers and the civic organizations, composed largely of such citizens.

A Poor Critic

Mr. Clement A. Norton, City Councilor who has attacked the Mansfield economy policies vigorously, gave the Mayor a keynote for his Curley reply, when he said yesterday that the former Mayor "should be the last man in Boston to criticize. He, more than any man, brought about the present financial condition of the city."

Mr. Norton averred that Mr. Curley left Boston with a $13,000,000 cash deficit when he stepped away from the mayoral chair. The city debt jumped from $102,000,000 to $136,000,000 during his administration, the Councilor added.

Meanwhile, as the Mayor was still in New York yesterday, more trouble was brewing at City Hall The notification to 1800 public works department laborers that from last Friday they will receive only five days' pay for five days' work brought a blast from Mr. Joseph McGrath, City Councilor. The workers have been receiving six days' pay for five days work. This came about when Mayor Curley gave the workers all day Saturday off with pay, rather than the usual half day, in return for a pay cut they sustained last year.

Holds It's Illegal

In the new move, Mr. McGrath sees a law violation. He contends, that because of a Council ordinance the most that can be taken from the workers is a half day's pay, or $2.25.

Mr. McGrath announced he will seek on Monday an order from the City Council directing the city law department to attempt an explanation of the alleged violation of the existing statutes.

At the same time, trouble also arose over the forcing of the 1129 employees on yearly salary in the Public Works Department to take a 30-day payless furlough during the year.

Some economy opponents contend that the 30-day furlough is a pay cut, violating existing legislation.

Mr. Foley said they are not pay cuts. The legal loophole is that printed cards are being distributed among the employees, which they sign, thus requesting a 30-day furlough. Other cards are being passed to workers 60 years of age or over. By signing them they request to be retired. Mr. C. J. Carven, Public Works Commissioner, admitted that those who do not sign may be fired.

Hoarding Banks Urged to Loosen Up

(Continued from Page 1)

as a proof of soundness. Cash position, up to a certain point, is a good sign, he said. But beyond that point it becomes a weakness. Such banks are becoming simply centers of hoarding. They are ceasing to function as banks, and the communities which they serve have little chance of seeing a return of prosperity.

Today the function of the institution that deals in home mortgages, declared Mr. Neaves, is to stimulate recovery by following an aggressive and intelligent program. Such a course should be a happy medium between the wild and optimistic appraisals and loans of 1929 and the equally dangerous depressive and ultra-conservative lending policies of a year ago.

Real recovery cannot come about until building construction begins to climb toward normal levels, Mr. Neaves said, and Washington feels very strongly that home-building funds are not being loosened as rapidly as conditions demand.

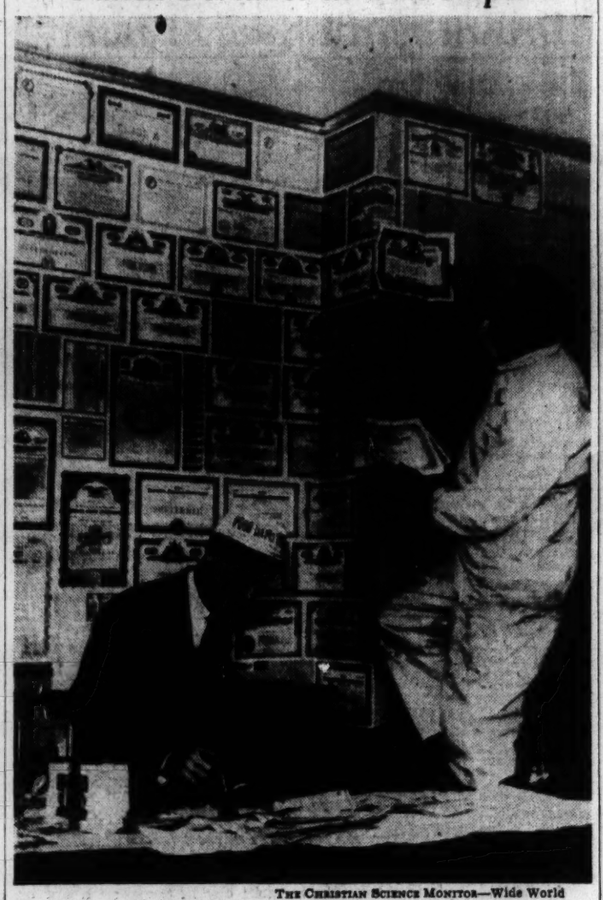
Funds to be poured into the home-building field by the Administration must, he insisted, reach the home owner. If the coöperative and savings banks and building and loan associations do their part much of the money may reach the field by these agencies. But if they fail to meet the demand of the times, he warns, then the Federal Government doubtless will be forced to take some direct action.

Again Mr. Neaves quotes from his experience. A home owner came to him for advice, he owned a duplex house, was employed, and had a good tenant. He was carrying a coöperative mortgage upon which interest and principal payments had been kept up over a period of years. The furnace under the tenant's half of the house was in need of thorough repair. The cost of the job would be somewhere between $300 and $500. The owner applied to his coöperative bank for help and got a flat refusal. Now, unless the furnace was repaired his tenant was going to move out.

The failure of a bank to assist such a home owner was little short of criminal stupidity, Mr Neaves declared. It is the thousands of such cases demanding immediate assistance, he said, that are going to force action on the part of the Administration if the banks do not act swiftly.

Money to which home owners are entitled is now lying in bank vaults. By one channel or another it must reach them. The banks, Mr. Neaves says, have the first chance to fill the breach, and if they do not take advantage—well, the breach will be filled anyway.

Fallen Fortunes in Wall Paper



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

'Depositing' Memories in Million Dollar Room

William J. Phelan (Lower Figure), a Member of the Union League Club, of Chicago, Helping Paper a Room of the Club With Worthless Stocks and Bonds.

Union Leaguers Plan Monument to Boom In 'Directors' Room'

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Doing it in shades of 1920, decorators of the million-dollar room at the Union League Club here are stopping at nothing to obtain the desired effect—which is to recall the days when money was more plentiful, and almost everybody was a vice-president.

With stocks and bonds for wallpaper, the room—a private dining-room overlooking the LaSalle Street banking section—is to have the appearance of a directors' room. A long table, with every chair neatly lettered in gold—president, secretary, treasurer, and so on—down to the tenth vice-president.

Gold service for dinner, green carpet of course, and as a final flourish of grandeur, gold cloth drapes will be used—with imitation gold coins for fringe.

The club aims to collect $1,000,000 worth of securities, or rather, securities once worth that much. So far, members have contributed $100,000 worth, and the room is about one-quarter papered.

Newton Bank Alarm Tells Headquarters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., April 5—No raucous note of outside burglar alarm would shatter the air should bandits enter the main office or any of the branch offices of the Newton Trust Company, states Mr. Frank L. Richardson, executive vice-president.

Instead, under a system now being installed an alarm would sound in West Newton police headquarters simultaneously with a contact made in the bank office.

It is believed the new system would be much more effective than the antiquated outside bell alarm, which summons the policeman on the beat. Under the new system, squad cars would be dispatched from headquarters and by radio to the scene of the trouble. At the same time, teletype and radio messages would warn surrounding cities and towns, forming a cordon through which escape would be difficult.

Massachusetts to Open More Welfare Gardens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., April 5—New Deal projects which last year gave workers a return of 350 per cent on every dollar invested find hundreds of unemployed or part-time workers anxious to "try their luck" again this year, as their representatives under the leadership of Mr. William R. Cole, Massachusetts food preservation specialist, meet in conference at the Massachusetts State College.

"We have made tentative plans," Mr. Cole informed the public today, for extending community gardens throughout the State. Last year 23 communities which coöperated with the State College extension service in promoting welfare gardens realized a return of $4.50 for each dollar invested in garden work."

Stromberg Carlson Loss

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—Stromberg Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company reports 1933 net loss of $331,128, compared with loss of $777,592 in 1932.

Who Said What

Excerpts from the day's orations:

Mr. George L. Barnes, president Norfolk County Republican Club, to Massachusetts Women's Republican Club, in Boston:

"The thing one can do most for his party is the same thing you can do for your country. . . . I know of nothing that requires us to be silent about the things we believe to be wrong. . . . I grant the sincerity of the Administration but not the soundness."

Mr. George L. Batchelder Jr., chairman code authority for coal trade in metropolitan Boston, to New England Retail Coal Dealers in Worcester:

"The code is workable and is a great step toward turning our business into a profession instead of cutthroat competition. . . . In the long run we will have to give up the idea of huge profits, but at the same time we will have better asssurance of some profit."

Prof. Matthew R. Copithorne, of M. I. T., to Boston City-Wide Emergency Committee on Health and Recreation:

"The popular notion that Anglo-Saxon words are stronger and more American than those of Latin origin . . . is a kind of superstition."

Skilled Men Needed In Springfield Plants

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 5 (AP)—For the first time in years, factories in this region are unable to get enough skilled machine operators, it was reported today by Mr. G. F. Harding, director of the state employment bureau here.

Factories, especially those manufacturing electrical equipment, are unable to keep pace with orders for goods because of inability to get enough skilled workmen, he said.

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Grant and Mt. Vernon Aves., Columbus, O.

Farmers Give AAA 'Thumbs Down' On Control of Milk

Afraid That Radical Plan of Reducing Supply Will Not Succeed

New England farmers generally turned "thumbs down" today on federal proposals to curtail production of dairy products as a thrust at "Yankee ingenuity and initiative."

Meeting at the Hotel Statler, many of these farmers overlooked that Yankee ingenuity had failed, during several years of handling milk problems, to lift the producer out of his dilemma of rising feed costs and lowering milk profits.

Others, with arguments tempered by the conciliatory attitude of AAA representatives, almost convinced the farmers that in spite of their fears that if the federal plan, like a new garment, might not fit, it might at least "keep them warm."

Change of Attitude

This statement, uttered by Mr. E. H. Jones, agricultural commissioner for Vermont, had a reactionary effect on the gathering. At first they had thought their desire to go on without federal help was an example of "Yankee courage." When Mr. Jones finished some decided it was an exhibition of "stubborn self-sufficiency."

Yet, the farmer was militant, realizing that the balance of power was in his hands. AAA representatives had said that federal plans depended wholly on coöperation from the farm majority.

Up to noon, today, this majority was obviously withheld. The contention was that the proposed 10 per cent cut in New England production, similar to proposals made for the whole country, would result in a milk shortage at certain seasons in this sector.

Farmers were obviously worried. Some didn't want to pay a processing tax. Others were afraid that a transfer of cows from surplus areas to farms that had no dairy inclinations at present, would build up a new form of destructive competition. Others were just afraid, their fear built on a past experience of crumpling plans.

Stabilization Needed

Farmers of Litchfield County, Conn., upheld federal plans. Stabilized farm profits without controlled production they held inconceivable. "Everything to gain—nothing to lose" was their slogan.

Although scarce, supporters of the federal program were active. They persisted in their arguments that "now is the time for all good farmers to throw off selfishness and invite coöperation."

It was pointed out by Mr. E. H. Bronson of the New England Milk Producers Association that New England had actually cut the number of its cows 7 per cent since 1920, while the rest of the country had increased by 31 per cent.

This premise alone, he contended, showed that plans applied to the rest of the country would be a misfit in New England.

If farmers paid the processing tax, he pointed out, they would pay nearly $6,000,000 to the Government. If consumers shouldered the tax, they would pay nearly $13,000,000, he said.

More Convenient .. more Economical
The Taft, a great modern hotel, is located in the heart of business and entertainment activities. Its guests enjoy many unexpected services and unusually low rates. 2000 rooms with bath, from $2.50.
Tune in on George Hall and his Columbia Broadcasting Orchestra
HOTEL TAFT NEW YORK
ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.
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We make banking by mail as simple as A B C—so easy, in fact, that many New Yorkers habitually save time and trouble by letting Uncle Sam serve as their banking messenger.
We're always as handy as the nearest mail box wherever you live, and are one of the oldest and largest mutual savings banks in the country.
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NEW YORK CITY

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NO CHANGE IN PRICE or QUALITY . . . STILL $22.50
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Once again Richman Brothers are proving their right to be called America's greatest value-givers . . . and the enthusiastic response of the buying public proves that people know it and appreciate it.
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THE BIGGEST-SELLING PACKAGE SOAP IN AMERICA

United States Is Reverting To Feudal Times, Wirt Says, Under 'Brain Trust' Utopia

Declares Planned Economy Ruined Rome and Sees Same Danger for America and Germany, Both of Which, He Says, Are Trying It Now

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—The planned economy which is the Utopia of the "brain trust" in Washington is leading the United States back to feudal conditions that are the very opposite of the American ideals of equality and opportunity, Dr. William A. Wirt, founder of the Committee for the Nation charges in the fourth installment of his 10,000-word memorandum made public today.

Drawing a parallel between the planned economy of Rome in the fourth century and the NRA policies of today, Dr. Wirt asserts that the "real friends" of President Roosevelt have failed him at a crucial period and allowed him to be won over by the "New Dealers," who, he charges, expected to profit from the change in conditions, because they were "afraid" to present the other side of the case to him.

"The new deal in reality is the Old Deal from which we tried to escape when a government was established based on the principle that all men are created equal from the standpoint of opportunity," Dr. Wirt says.

New Deal a Fools' Paradise

"Only a few years ago we were talking of a new era in our economic life. Many of us were sure that we had been able to scrap the old economic laws. We were mistaken.

"Today we are talking of the New Deal in the same fools' paradise. We are sure that the economic and social laws of the last century are things of the past. May we not be mistaken again?

"History shows us that the concrete development in Rome that destroyed her when she failed to understand and manage successfully her money economy was her attempted planned economy. About A. D. 350, Rome excessively regimented industry, agriculture and labor as we are now doing. She tried to develop a society half way between a money economy and a household economy.

Is Democracy Dead?

"We are trying to do the same thing. It cannot be done in a democracy. Germany has such an experiment working under Hitler. No one knows what the outcome will be.

"Representative government in America is dead. Is democracy also dead? In its place do we have a government by propaganda? Can representative government be resurrected?"

The statement charges also that the United States is not able to protect its citizens, who must ally themselves with "the racketeers" for protection.

"We are headed to forced labor for the common man," it continues, "and the selfish attempt to control cur economic laws by persons who do not understand them. This is our vaunted American Plan."

Charging that the tactics being used in the National Recovery program are those of a war which is uneconomic and devastating, Dr. Wirt asserts that any critic of the New Deal is called unpatriotic, carping, fault-finding and traitorous.

Using the Mailed Fist

"Military generals are the right leaders when we want to destroy, to waste and to go backwards in our social progress," the statement continues. "They are not the right leaders when we want to reconstruct, to replenish our reserves and to resume our upward climb in social progress.

"We have already squandered our wealth and mortgaged our future toil in a terrible war and we squander on an another war. But under our military-general leader we are now squandering billions of dollars fighting an imaginary power because that is the way of war generals.

"War generals are fine in their own field, but the job of recovering from war is not one of waging another war. It is the job of learning how once more to manage successfully our peacetime industrial and social life.

"The fundamental trouble with our war generals now in command is that they want to do the only thing they know how to do—crack down on some one by the use of brute force."

Rose Knellar's Trial Is Continued to April 12

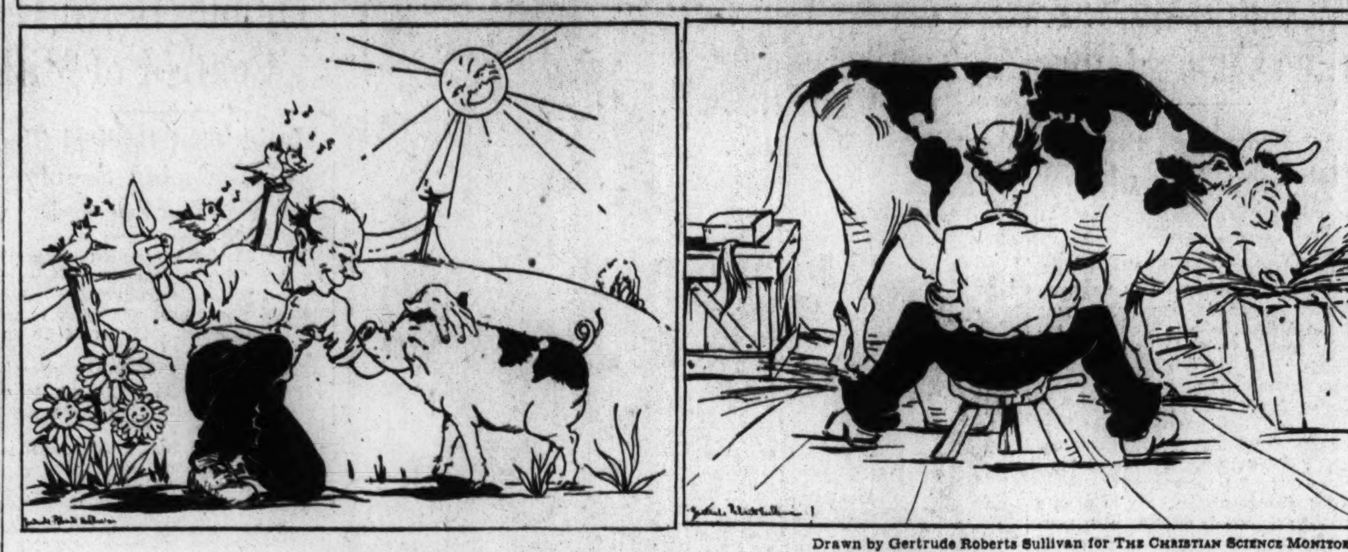
Miss Rose Knellar, who was to have gone on trial in Dedham today charged with receiving stolen property, and larceny, in connection with the Needham Trust Company robbery, yesterday was granted a continuance to next Thursday.

Miss Knellar, who has been at liberty on $1000 bond, was the fiancée of Abraham Faber, awaiting trial, with Irivng and Murton Millen, for the murder of two patrolmen in the Needham robbery. She was indicted after turning over $3880 to state police, claiming it had been given to her by Faber. The State says the money was part of the $15,000 stolen from the bank.

Worden Heads Alpha Delts

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—Mr. Eugene C. Worden of New York was elected chairman of the executive council of Alpha Delta Phi fraternity at the annual meeting April 3. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan.

Ebenezer Doolittle Buskin Has Deep Satisfactions



Drawn by Gertrude Roberts Sullivan for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

For Him the Universe Smiles, While the Cow Makes His Farm Authentic

Back-to-Lander Wants His Share In Federal Alphabet—After Own Plan

Has Himself Won Local Acclaim by Attempting to Cross Asparagus With Celery So Latter May Be Eaten as Noiselessly as Former

By Haydn S. Pearson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

West Mansfield, Mass.

A LOCAL back-to-the-lander is making a strong appeal for a bureau to assist those who have gone back to the soil. There must be some possible combination of letters which could be used. One constantly reads of the myriad possibilities of card combinations in a deck of 52. There are 26 letters in the alphabet; surely one more combination can be found!

The purpose of this bureau will be to dispense some sense along with the nonsense which the colored-collar city experts write on the joys of country life. Since the economic coffee pot boiled over, some observers have estimated that four out of five experts have gone in for colored shirts. One judiciously-minded student of Americana has gone on record to the effect that these colored shirts tinged men's judgments so much that they constantly predicted the rosy "corner-turning" prematurely.

As one reads the papers and magazines one is profoundly impressed with the unanimity of writers that the true joys of life are on the farm.

Mr. Ebenezer Doolittle Buskin, a back-to-the-lander who has won more than local acclaim by attempting to introduce asparagus characteristics into celery so that the latter may be eaten as noiselessly as the former, feels deeply on the subject. He is quoted as saying, "When I first conceived the idea of buying a farm, I began to read everything available on the subject. The writers painted an entrancing picture of the deep satisfactions of rural life; delving in one's own soil; the appealing dependency of animals; the sunny skies overhead; the singing birds and blooming flowers. The seed catalogues with their insidious pictures of weedless and luxuriant gardens raised one's temperature a full degree.

"But I learned nothing in the way of practical details. That is why I propose another bureau. One more can do no harm. Let me cite some practical points.

"Very early in our agricultural odyssey we bought a cow. We are fond of milk and cream and butter. With ample hay and home-raised grain it seemed as though we could produce our own almost as cheaply as we could buy it. Somehow a cow on a farm makes the whole thing seem more authentic.

"Because we have an old Cape Cod house we called the cow Patience-Trust-in-the-Lord. It seemed both fitting and quaint. I built a three-legged stool of good colonial lines. The first evening I sat down to milk her, and a moment later the stool, pail and I were tangled together some yards distant.

"It seems I sat on her left, and all respectable bovines insist that the lacteal fluid be extracted from the right. No one ever told me that fact. The newspaper and magazine articles never mentioned it. The agricultural journals I peruse have never given a hint of it.

"Further, take the matter of a cow's tail. Fair-minded persons will admit that a cow needs a caudal appendage. It completes the whole picture. A cow, placidly chewing her cud and rhythmically swinging her tail beneath a pasture tree is a picture of bucolic peacefulness.

"But when you are milking her, and she swings it back to gather momentum, snaps it toward you, and curls it around your ears, the situation has little in common with the picture. Some suggestions have been made, as weighing down the tail with a brick. The possibility of disaster in event of strong caudal muscles mitigates this. A federal bureau could make an investigation of the whole subject. The country could be divided into twelve districts similar to the federal reserve bank. Each district should have a governor. Then the districts could be subdivided into states. Each subdivision should have its director. If there were still deserving members of the political organization each state could be divided into counties. A local man could be placed in charge of cities and towns, and recruit a crew thoroughly cognizant of local conditions.

"This would give an excellent setup. Back-to-the landers could be interviewed and questionnaires filled out. The results could be tabulated within a few years, and magazine writers would have available authentic statistics. I realize, of course, that we should not capitalize too far on the Phœnicians. They invented the alphabet. We are learning how to put it to practical use. Still, another bureau can do us no harm."

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"MY MARYLAND" (Shubert). Rousing singing in this wholesome musical entertainment by Sigmund Romberg. A revival with several members of the original cast. 8:30.

"THE DARK TOWER" (Hollis). Laughs and shivers in this mystery by two dramatic critics. 8:30.

"SWEET BELLS JANGLED" (Plymouth). Jane Cowl in a play which to some is a dry piece of psychiatric study, but to others contains touches of rare beauty. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—"Melody in Spring," with Lanny Ross, Charlie Ruggles and Mary Boland in a gay story of a dog-biscuit manufacturer interested in broadcasting—and the collection of souvenirs. On the stage, Roxy and his Gang. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:40, 10:30.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—W. C. Fields in "You're Telling Me" and Frank McHugh in "Heat Lightning." Not yet seen. Fenway at 1:30, 3:53, 6:26, 8:59. Paramount at 9:10 a. m., 11:43, 2:16, 4.48. 7:22, 9:08.

ORPHEUM—Greta Garbo in "Queen Christina." Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

STATE—Norma Shearer in "Riptide." An American girl is happily married to an English lord. An old admirer of the "playboy" type insists on disturbing the even tenor of her way. A Walt Disney colored cartoon, "Funny Little Bunnies," goes into the matter of Easter egg manufacture. Another short is devoted to Carrie Jacobs Bond, composer of "The End of a Perfect Day." 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

MAJESTIC—George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild." 2:30, 8:30.

FINE ARTS — "Skiing in the Alps," "Son of the White Mountains" and Rene Clair's "A Nous La Liberté." 1, 3:40, 6:15, 8:55.

UPTOWN—Edward Everett Horton and Edna May Oliver delight their admirers in "The Poor Rich." Also Lionel Barrymore and Janet Gaynor in "Carolina." 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45.

BOSTON—"I Like It That Way" on the screen. Billy Rose's "Sweet and Low" revue on the stage, with Clark and McCullough. 10:15 a. m., 1:28, 4:45, 7:44, 10:40.

KEITH'S—Katherine Hepburn in "Spitfire" —adapted from the stage play "Trigger." 10 a. m., 12:22, 2:44, 5:06, 7:28, 9:50.

Opera

METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY (Boston Opera House). "Pagliacci" and "Emperor Jones." 8.

Other Events

CITY CLUB—Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham speaks on "Crime Detection and Suppression." 7:45.

LECTURE ON RUSSIA—Prof. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana gives another illustrated lecture in "Land of the Soviets" series. Subject, "Reconstruction." John Reed Club, 825 Boylston Street. 8

PUBLIC LIBRARY — "Florence and the Medici," described by Marguerite Rand. 8.

"SHORT STORY OF BOSTON"—Robert S. Chase gives free lecture in his studio at 53 Snow Street. 8:15.

DU BURON STUDIO—Piano recital by Patricia Boyd, 1126 Boylston Street. 8:15.

TOMORROW

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "American Silver," by Mrs. Buhler. 11 a. m.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lectures: "Our Birds—American Citizens," 11 a. m.; "Life in the Balkans," 1:30.

UNIVERSITY CLUB—Lecture by Carl Stanton, landscape gardener. 10:45 a. m.

YWCA—"Current Affairs," lecture by Prof. Brewer G. Whitmore of Smith College. 6:30.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, continued cold, with lowest temperatures near 35 tonight; Friday fair with rising temperature; gentle to moderate northeasterly winds.

For all New England States: Fair tonight and Friday; rising temperature Friday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast winds tonight, becoming gentle variable Friday; fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	44	New Orleans	68	82
Bermuda	68	68	New York	42	48
Chicago	40	44	Norfolk, Va.	44	76
Denver	32	38	Philadelphia	42	52
Helena, Mont.	36	54	St. Louis	60	82
Jacksonville	64	82	St. Paul	40	44
Kansas City	56	68	San Francisco	52	72
Los Angeles	54	74	Washington	44	54
Miami, Fla.	72	78			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 5.
B—Maximum April 4.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 3:19 p. m., Friday 3:35 a. m.
Height of tides 8.7 feet, 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:43 p. m.

NEL Joins Lobby Foes

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—The National Economy League has given its support to the New York clergymen who recently assailed the veterans' compensation activities of the American Legion.

Maine Tax Law Allows Control Of Towns in Arrears

Far-Reaching Power Given to Emergency Board in Collecting Levies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 5—Great power is now in the hands of the Board of Emergency Municipal Finance which has just become cperative. The scope of authority which the measure gives to the board is more far-reaching than is generally supposed. Designed to make possible the collection of the State tax from cities, towns and plantations the bill gives the board the right to go into delinquent towns and take over the municipal government.

This measure went through the special session of the Legislature. It was not enacted as an emergency law, but sent along in the regular way, so that it does not become a law until the expiration of the 90 days after the adjournment of the special session, which will be March 20.

Public Utilities Not Inefficient, McMasters Says

Thrusts being made against public utilities in Massachusetts are parried by Mr. William H. McMasters, editor of the Municipal Forum.

Speaking over radio station WNAC the other night, Mr. McMasters refuted arguments sent over this station a week ago by Mr. Richard H. Long of Framingham putting public utilities "on the spot" as poor competitors of municipal plants.

The following excerpts from his speech show the way the utility winds blow:

"One of the bills in the Legislature calls for the right to operate a municipal plant in Framingham without compensating the present system. No one will contend that such an arbitrary confiscation of property is advisable. . . .

"Compulsory monthly reports of operating costs by utilities is asked cn the grounds that only by monthly reports can actual operations be discovered. I think it is clear that bookkeeping follows actual expenses, that all the bookkeeping in the world cannot change results—it merely records results. . . .

"Charges are that the Edison company plant value is four times inflated over its real value compared with the municipal plant at Braintree. It is not fair to compare the Edison plant with Braintree. The latter is operated inside a single municipality. The Edison company operates over 600 square miles, under state supervision as to rates and capital structure and subject to city and town ordinances. . . .

"The Edison plant is the best operating plant in the East. . . . Talk of overcapitalization in Massachusetts light and power operating companies is ridiculous."

Merrigan Indicted For Corrupt Practices

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 5 (AP)—Mr. Lawrence A. Merrigan, former United States Collector of Internal Revenue in Louisiana, was indicted April 3 by the federal grand jury here on a charge of violating the Corrupt Practices Act.

Watt Urges State Fund

A state fund for workingmen's compensation was strongly urged by Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, before the legislative committee on labor and industries at the State House yesterday.

CCC Plans to Enroll 9000 New Englanders Starting on April 11

Enrollment of 9000 New England men for employment in the Civilian Conservation Corps as replacements will commence Wednesday, April 11, it was announced today by Maj.-Gen. Fox Conners.

In addition to this group, 2500 war veterans will be enrolled in the New York and Maryland army areas for employment at New England's forest camps, bringing the total to approximately 12,000 which the army will recruit for employment in the CCC in the six states.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Agricultural reports..	Armand Girard,	Yankee Singers....	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News..	bass; orchestra...	The Cosmopolitans	CBS dance music.
5:30	The Singing Lady....	Winnie the Pooh..	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart; talk.
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Curtis radio chat..	White's Scrap Book	Stamp Adventurers
6:00	Richard Himber and	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news.....	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	his orchestra........	sketches; music..	School orchestras	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; sports......	Speaker; music....	competition	String Ensemble..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Memories: music..	Street of Dreams.	Sylvia Froos......
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.......	Salute period.....	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news....
7:15	Buccaneers Quartet..	"Billy Batchelor".	Just Plain Bill....	Local dance music.
7:30	Romantic Melodies;	After Dinner Revue	Sea sketch........	Italian Echoes,
7:45	soloists; orchestra...	The Goldbergs.....	Boake Carter, news	native program..
8:00	'Cape Diamond Light,'	Vallee Orchestra;	"Raffles, the Ama-	Dramatic sketch..
8:15	dramatic sketch.....	Joe Cook; Tom	teur Cracksman".	Studio recital.....
8:30	Tessie the Typist.....	Howard; Helen	Voice of America:	Organ; soloist.....
8:45	Three Blue Notes.....	Ford; Lee Sims...	soloists; orch.....	Rhythm Twins....
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Captain Henry's	Merry-Go-Round .	Warnow Orch.;
9:15	dramatic sketch....	Show Boat Hour;	Local dance music.	soloists ....
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	soloists; skit and	Fred Waring & his	Local dance music.
9:45	his orchestra........	orchestra	Pennsylvanians ..	Hugh Connor and
10:00	Norwood Post, Amer-	Paul Whiteman's	Casa Loma Or-	his orchestra....
10:15	ican Legion Band...,	Music Hall, with	chestra; soloists..	Reports; news.....
10:30	"America Must	Al Jolson and	Camera Man talk..	Organ; soloist....
10:30	Choose," G. N. Peek	Deems Taylor....	Talk; dance music.	Gypsy Violin; orch.
11:00	Reports; sport talk...	Forecasts; talk....	Yankee News Serv-	CBS soloist; orch.
11:15	News; dance music...	News; Morey Pearl	ice; dance music.	Local dance music.
11:30	Enric Madriguera and	and his dance	Harry Sosnuik and	Sign off..........
11:45	his orchestra........	orchestra	his orchestra.....	....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WEEI, Cyril Towbin, concert violinist.
11:00 WBZ, Musical Art String Quartet. Quartet in G major (Mozart).
11:00 WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: Conservation Day speakers.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, Army Day Parade in Washington, D. C., from Presidential reviewing stand.
2:00 WEEI, "The Magic of Speech," Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.
2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: talk, Mayor John D. Devir of Malden.
2:30 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra concert, Leopold Stokowski, conductor; four piano soloists. Bach and Beethoven program.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
4:15 WEEI, Nellie Ravel interviews Rudy Vallee.
4:30 WBZ, Temple of Song: Chicago A Capella Choir, Noble Cain, director.
4:30 WEEI, Conference Against War: Norman Thomas and others, speakers.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:30 WAAB, "Living Under the New Deal," Boston School Committee speaker.
5:45 WEEI, "Daring to Live," Gerald Breitigam, newspaper editor.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Music by Gershwin: George Gershwin, soloist; dance orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Walter O'Keefe; Ethel Shutta; Don Bestor's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; male quartet; piano duo; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "The March of Time," dramatization of the news of the week.
8:45 WBZ, "Spring Automobile Checkup," Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles.
8:45 WAAB, "The Dollar Value of Scents," Ernest C. Crocker, perfume expert.
9:00 WEEI, Waltz Time: Frank Munn; Muriel Wilson; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian pianists.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; players; vocal groups; Roy Shields's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Stories That Must Be Told," Fulton Oursler, magazine editor.
10:00 WEEI, First Nighter sketch, "My Cousin from Kentucky."
10:00 WAAB, Dramatic Guild presents "The Doll in the Pink Silk Dress."
10:30 WEEI, Jack Benny; Mary Livingstone; Frank Parker; Don Bestor's Orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, Mary Eastman, soprano; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.
11:30 WEEI, "Forty and Eight" program of American Legion; speakers.

Solution to Junior Cross-Word

Y	O	R	K		M	A	R	S
S	A	G	A		I	R	A	K
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D	E	■	A	S	K	■	L	E
I	R	O	N		E	L	B	E
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Best Fowl, 3½ lbs	lb 18c	Cut Green Beans	2 cans 25c
Best Fresh Pork Loins	lb 15c	Palmolive Soap	4 bars 19c
Best Green Peas	lb 10c	20 Mule Team Borax	1 lb pkg 15c
Carrots	bunch 5c	Super Suds	3 pkgs 22c
Mushrooms	basket 40c	Kirkman's Soap	7 bars 25c
Radishes	bunch 3c	Best Heavy Cream	jar 12½c
Best String Beans	quart 10c	Kemp's Tomato Juice	3 12½-oz tins 25c
Del Maiz Niblets	2 tins 25c	Campbell's Tomato Soup	4 tins 25c
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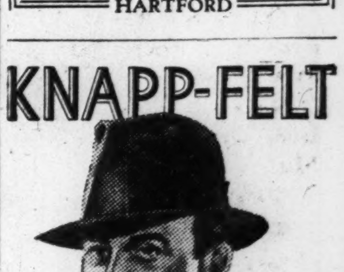

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Sunny Cape Town Is Gateway To Famous Mines, Kruger Park, And Novel Trips for Motorist

If Lions Stare at Your Car, Hoot the Horn Is Advice in Reserve—Victoria Falls Cap Notable List of Tourist Attractions

South African Series
Last of Four Articles

By Horace Flather

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—The Cape, "where sunny fountains roll down the golden strand," has been the source of light spreading through the dark continent of Africa.

The south is the cradle of African civilization. It was here that the white man first made his home—in the fortress of Van Riebeeck by the blue waters of Table Bay. That was in 1652. It was a solid fortress, too, built to endure and peopled by determined, hard-living, God-fearing Dutchmen. It stands today, a romantic monument to the courage and enterprise of the old Dutch East India Company.

It was from the Cape that the Voortrekkers set out on their long perilous penetration of the interior; that the first roads were planned; and, last century, that the first railway was laid. Today one can travel by train to the Congo and by road, in the dry season, to Cairo.

Literally and figuratively the continent has been illumined. Slavery, oppression and inter-tribal cruelty among the natives are almost entirely abolished. In the south great cities have arisen, some of them, like Johannesburg, almost overnight, while further north the entire route to Cairo is dotted with the airports of the Imperial Airways. Yet, withal the great natural beauty and wonder of Africa are unimpaired, and no part of it is more attractive to the settler or tourist than the Union and Rhodesia.

The charm of South Africa is difficult to analyse. Beautiful though the country is, its attractiveness cannot be set down entirely to climate, nor its wide expanses of rolling veld, nor the grandeur of its mountains, nor the charm of its woodland scenery. It seems the cause lies deeper and those who have made South Africa their home, or even sojourned there only temporarily, appear always to wish to return there.

Cape Town as Resort

South Africa has much to offer to the tourist. Within a few hours of Cape Town not only are to be found the greatest diamond mine in one direction, the largest gold mine in another and the largest alluvial fields in still another, but there are also what are claimed to be the largest maize and potato farms in the world and the largest citrus grove.

In Cape Town itself oak-lined avenues and gabled houses, magnificent flora and almost subtropical colorings are a delight to the eye of the artist. For seven months in the year it is a peerless summer resort. The mercury occasionally climbs into the nineties and stays there for a week or two but it is a dry heat, tempered by southeast trade winds. Here Parliament sits for six months every year in the shadow of the brooding mountain.

For motorists there is a highway which encircles the peninsula—one of the finest marine drives in the world. Other excellent roads wind through the vineyards of Stellenbosch, the orchards of Pearl into the Drakenstein mountains, and the wheatlands of Malmesbury and Caledon, the latter noted for its mineral springs. For the bather there is Muizenberg, with its gently shelving beach and long Indian Ocean rollers, providing the finest surfing in Africa.

A great many of the amenities of Cape Town are reproduced in Port Elizabeth with its magnificent beach; in East London, the Cape's most important wool port and a holiday resort with attractions of sea and river; and in Durban, the third largest city in the Union and the Mecca of thousands of holiday-makers from the Union and overseas during its winter season from May to September.

Inland there are the famous Cango Caves at Oudtshoorn, which rank among the most beautiful stalactite caverns in the world; and further north the game reserves, of which the Kruger Park is perhaps the most interesting.

Harmless Lions

Here, in a reserve the size of Wales, are to be found almost every variety of South African native fauna living freely in their natural surroundings—lions, leopards, wildebeests, zebras, giraffes, kudus, impalas and baboons. Elephants are found in the northern parts, hippopotamuses in all the large rivers, and even the black rhinoceros in the neighborhood of the Lower Sabi River. Visitors are in no danger from the animals, which have learned to dissociate danger from human beings. Lions are frequently to be encountered lying across the roads, and if unmolested make no demonstration.

"Don't get alarmed," runs one of the hints to visitors, "if lions stand staring at your car. They have probably not seen one before and are naturally overwhelmed with astonishment. They don't mean any harm, and are, in fact, looking at your car and not you. If they are standing directly in your path, slow down and sound the hooter. Give them time to move out of the road. If they won't go then, wave your hat and shout at them; the human voice is always effective. . . ."

A pamphlet prepared by the warden closes with an appeal of the "wild animals of the Kruger National Park":

> We, the wild animals of the Kruger National Park, appeal for your sympathy and friendship. You have been our bitter enemies for so long that it takes time to make us understand that a new and happier era has begun for us. Do not betray our trust in you.

The best time for visiting the game reserve is from June to September, when the climate is mild and the roads dry.

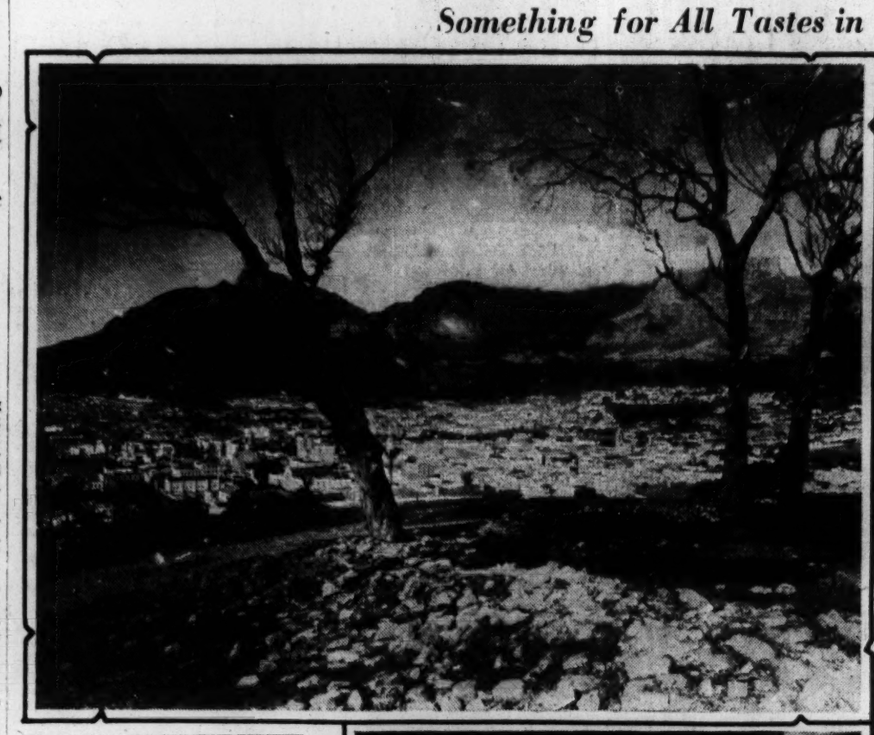
Glimpse of Victoria Falls

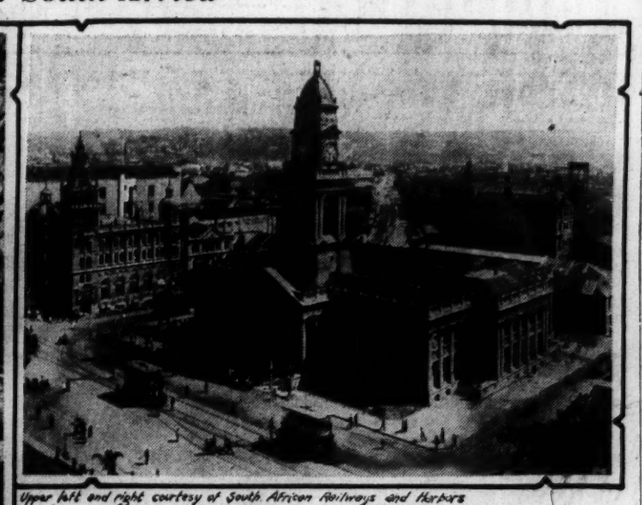
The Victoria Falls are at their grandest between May and October. Livingstone, who discovered them in 1855, wrote, "We had often heard of them. They were called by the natives mosi-oa-tunya ('smoke sounder there') or more correctly Songwe which may mean a seething cauldron."

The falls are 330 feet wide and the water plunges into a chasm 400 feet deep, the foam being thrown up with a tremendous force and a sound like thunder and forming a thick white cloud up to 1000 feet high. This spray and the rain cloud formed by it are sometimes so thick that the falls are completely shrouded. The views from the Rain Forest are magnificent.

Railway traveling in South Africa is comfortable and reliable, but tourists who elect to see the country by motorcar must be prepared to put up with some minor hardships, for the country roads are on the whole second rate. For the seasoned traveler, however, a tour of the Garden Route, from Cape Town to Durban and thence through the native districts of Natal to Johannesburg, will fully repay him, with its varied scenery and diverse attractions, for the slight jolting he might be called upon to endure.

Something for All Tastes in South Africa





Upper left and right courtesy of South African Railways and Harbors

The Christian Science Monitor

Glimpses of 'The Cape'

Upper Left—Cape Town Lying Stretched Out Beneath Signal Hill. Upper Right—Durban's City Hall. Lower Center—Warthogs and Water Buffaloes Taking Light Refreshment in Kruger National Park.

Boston Art Notes

Frank W. Benson

In Boston the display of pictures painted by Mr. Frank W. Benson is an event. For our academicians Mr. Benson is probably the "dean" of painters. He is generally referred to with great respect, and when he exhibits in group expositions, his works are given a central position around which all other contributions cluster as if to gain in dignity from the proximity.

Both in subject and in manner Mr. Benson recommends himself to a popular taste. He rejoices in the outdoors, wanders off to retreats amidst hills and streams, where quiet reigns, where the air is clear, the sunshine glittering, and only the calls of birds disturb the rich silence. We city-bred onlookers contemplate these scenes with a certain nostalgia. Mr. Benson in choice of pigment, in restraint of application and in a mild—ever-so-mild—hint of fanciful poetry, proves irresistible. Oh's and Ah's are heard in the gallery.

At the Guild of Boston Artists there is an exhibition of his oils and aquarelles. The oils are painted with more meticulous handling of colors, with better regulated modulations. Fishing subjects and birds predominate. The former exhibit the process of catching fish, the latter more felicitously show the birds in flight, or alighted momentarily. The birds, for their freedom and for the graceful movements with which they sweep across the sky, are a joy to the eye. The artist exhibits knowledge of forms, of textures and of the character of movement. In tracing the silhouette upon the sky, he reveals knowledge of the influence of colors juxtaposed, of the effect of one tonality upon another. In arresting a momentary impression he vies with the camera for fleetness and accuracy.

The aquarelles are painted with a fluid brush, not too articulate, and not very brilliant. When Mr. Benson relaxes discipline his pictures weaken, each brush stroke somehow counts for less, the shadow ceases to function as form enhancer, color loses its distinction. As impressionist he wants conciseness, as naturalist he is a painter of skill.

Vose Galleries

Water colors by Mr. Harold B. Warren are to be seen at the Vose Galleries in Copley Square. Modest in dimension, these landscapes and views of towns are very scenic, giving the illusion of widespread spaces, towering mountains, deep valleys.

The subjects include the old world and the new. They are all handled with a fairly conventional color scheme and no attempt is made to show native distinguishing atmospheric differences in these distant spots.

Mr. Warren handles water color rather opaquely, he makes no attempt at exploiting the fluid, mobile characteristics of the medium.

In the large gallery are shown canvases by a number of contributors, and they have been selected with a view to their advantage for interior decoration, mainly as mantle pictures. Intrinsically, pictures have the same qualities wherever they are hung, so that from our viewpoint we are not influenced especially by their intended destination.

There is a good harbor scene by Mr. Jonas Lie whose paintings are characterized by their direct design and easily apprehended plan. The layman, entering a gallery of varied exhibits, would no doubt walk up to Mr. Lie's picture and say, "I don't know anything about art, but I like that." Mr. Lie's work is sure-fire. It has no deep implication, no firm substructure, but it carries. There are works by Messrs. Channing Hare, Abbott Graves, John Benson. Many of the pictures are agreeable, decorative portrayals of the outdoors. All are gracious, none is disturbing.

Probably the mantle is the place for still-life and decorative mounts. It is not a battle ground of ideas, nor a retreat for imaginative flight. Perhaps it is best to install an ornament which we do not probe too deeply, of which we are merely pleasantly aware. The destination of pictures is still a question.

D. A.

Kind to Animals Week Fixed for April 16 to 21

By proclamation yesterday, Governor Ely decreed that Massachusetts shall observe "Be Kind to Animals Week" from April 16 to 21. April 15 was proclaimed "Humane Sunday."

The Commonwealth each year, through its Governor, issues a proclamation in behalf of dumb animals. The Governor, in concluding his proclamation, quoted the old Hindu proverb, "May all that have life be delivered from suffering."

Cape Codders Seek Some New Stories With Prize Offer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYANNIS, Mass., April 5—Wanted—Picturesque sea captains, anecdotes, stories and legends or any other interesting historic records of the lore of Cape Cod. Reward $250.

Thus is a contest announced by the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Harry V. Lawrence, chairman of the committee formed for the purpose of acquiring this material, said that the chamber was anxious to compile a written record of Cape Cod and its many individuals of renown and would offer prizes to those submitting the most interesting data.

"We are interested, also, in old photograhs, those photographs of buildings, events or people that would not now be available except through such a contest. In other words," Mr. Lawrence explained, "we are interested in collecting photographs of buildings that are no longer standing or of interesting picturesque people who are no longer living. We are not interested in photographs that we can take or obtain today."

Mr. Lawrence said that the Chamber felt it an historical duty to collect this material. "We may be able to make some very interesting exhibits and permanent records," Mr. Lawrence continued, "and we certainly should obtain a good deal that has not been used or known before."

Costern Gets 30 Years

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 5 (AP)—Isaac Costern, Touhy mobster, was sentenced yesterday to 30 years in the $105,000 mail-truck robbery here Nov. 15.

Federal Courts Provide a Means For Easing Jams

Hundreds of Cases on State Dockets, It Is Shown, Could Be Transferred

Jammed state court dockets in Massachusetts would be greatly alleviated if members of the bar could be educated in bringing more cases into the comparatively clear Federal courts, according to Mr. James S. Allen, clerk of the United States District Court at Boston.

Mr. Allen today declared that there are hundreds of cases pending in state courts contributing to overtaxed dockets which could be transferred to federal jurisdiction under optional statutes.

Lawyers, Mr. Allen continued, are too frequently frightened away from filing cases in the federal courts because they are shy of the procedure. But, he points out, there is little difference in the actual function of the courts.

"I have no doubt," Mr. Allen asserted, "that the crowded condition in the state courts which is delaying the cause of justice from 5 to 10 years in some instances, would be considerably curbed if lawyers in the future would put into Federal Court all cases that can possibly come under its jurisdiction."

Some of the blame for jammed State court dockets must be placed upon the shoulders of the lawyer who is unfamiliar with the scope of Federal Court jurisdiction, Mr. Allen declared. There is immediate need for an educational campaign to acquaint many members of the bar with the technicalities that separate the Federal Courts from the State courts.

"Any case which can be brought in the state courts, may be brought in federal courts if you have the requisite diversity of citizenship and claims of over $3000," Mr. Allen concluded, "unless it is a form of action which by statute limits the case to a specific court. Responsibility for at least part of the state court docket jam rests upon the lawyer who is ignorant of the law of jurisdiction and the lawyer who by selfish interests purposely refrains from filing federal court cases."

The following figures show the efficiency of the Massachusetts Federal Courts in disposing of cases:

	Criminal Cases Commenced	Cases Terminated
1932-33	873	806
1931-32	887	847
	Private Suits Commenced (U. S. Not a Part)	Cases Terminated
1932-33	518	437
	Civil Suits Commenced (U. S. a Part)	Cases Terminated
1931-32	434	*450

*Including termination of cases pending from year before

Lynn Controversy Over FERA Chief Nears Settlement

After passage of messages between 49 Federal Street and the City Hall at Lynn, today, the name of Mr. Joseph Cole emerged as the probable local administrator of the FERA.

Commenting on the slowness of some of the towns and cities in sending in their nominations for local administrators, Mr. Carney reiterated his previous declaration that the various localities must be responsible for the work of FERA in their communities.

Mayor and selectmen must appoint local administrators approved by FERA headquarters. Furthermore, these mayors and selectmen must assume the responsibility of FERA work based on the requirements of need.

Mayors and selectmen who have been using CWA for patronage purposes are very naturally incensed at the turn the situation has taken.

Naturally enough, Mr. Carney says, everything was lovely when there were men to be hired and the local politicians could get the credit. But when there are men to be discharged these same politicians will do everything in their power to escape the responsibility. But there it is, nevertheless. And in order to get Federal aid they must accept this responsibility. Then, and not until then, can they expect coöperation from state headquarters of FERA.

New British Bill Reduces Working Day for Youth

Eleven Consecutive Hours, Rest Allowed Boys and Girls Under 18

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Except in a few specified trades all young persons in Britain under the age of 18 will become entitled to 11 consecutive hours' rest in the 24, upon the passage into law of a government measure now before the United Kingdom Parliament.

This measure is likely to reach the statute book without fundamental change. It provides for considerable amelioration in the working conditions of boys and girls between the period of their leaving school and reaching the age of 18.

The normal working week under this measure is not to exceed 48 hours. Overtime and night work are to be restricted.

Overtime is to be limited to a maximum of six weeks of 50 hours in any one year and to 12 hours in any one week.

The interval of 11 consecutive hours out of the 24 is ordinarily to include the whole time from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m. An exception to this is made in regard to boys who deliver milk between the hours of 5 and 6 a. m. In the case of theaters the 11-hour interval need not include any period between 10 p. m. and the hour at which the performance terminates.

The main features of the measure are to apply to Scotland as well as to England.

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North and South Golf—British Athletes Reach New York—Columbia Baseball

Walter M. Hall Names Ranking Committees

Lawn Tennis Association President Also Selects Two Other Committees

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—Walter Merrill Hall, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, today announced the appointment of three important committees for 1934, in naming the personnel of the National Ranking Committee, the National Intercollegiate Championship Tournament Committee and the National Intercollegiate Golden Jubilee Committee. The functions of these committees are, respectively, the preparation of the national rankings at the end of the 1934 season; the staging of the annual intercollegiate championship tournament, to be held at the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna., beginning Monday, June 25, and the arrangements for celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of this national championship event which was first played in 1883.

Fischer Is Chairman

William M. Fischer of New York is chairman of the ranking committee and he will have as fellow members J. Brooks Fenno Jr. of Boston; Samuel Hardy, Powell W. Holbein and S. Wallis Merrihew of New York; Joseph Morgan Jr. of Philadelphia, and Leo J. Lunn of Chicago. This committee, whose duty is to prepare the national senior rankings at the conclusion of the coming season, consisting of men's singles, men's doubles and women's singles, will this year be assisted by a special Women's Ranking Committee which will collaborate with the major committee in the collection and submission of ranking data confined solely to women's play. This committee will consist of Mrs. Jeannette C. Hitchcock, chairman, Glen Head, N. Y.; Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, California; Mrs. Mary G. Harris, Kansas City; Mrs. Harrison Smith, Philadelphia, and Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Brookline, Mass.

Duane Given Post

Morris Duane of Philadelphia is chairman of the intercollegiate championship committee, and he will have as fellow members R. Norris Williams 2d, Rowland Evans, W. G. Foulke 2d of White Marsh, Penna.; D. A. Penick, Austin, Texas; Joseph L. Coughlin, California; S. E. Davenport 3d, Harvard University; Charles K. Otis, Stanford University; David B. Morgan, University of North Carolina.

Joseph S. Clark of Philadelphia will act as the honorary chairman of the Intercollegiate Golden Jubilee Committee. While an undergraduate at Harvard he won the first intercollegiate singles championship in the spring tournament of 1883. In that year there were two intercollegiate championships, the autumn event being won by H. A. Taylor, also of Harvard. Clark and Taylor combined to win the spring doubles championship and in the fall tournament Taylor again won the doubles with Palmer E. Presbrey, another Harvard undergraduate. Williams, captain of the U. S. L. T. A. 1934 Davis Cup team and intercollegiate singles champion in 1915 and doubles champion in 1914 and 1915 with Richard Harte while a student at Harvard, will serve in the capacity of active chairman.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes, *Sports Editor*

Just a Little Pro and Amateur Hockey

WORD comes from Frank Patrick that next year will find him working again in the National Hockey League, but not in his present position of managing director. Unfortunately, he did not care to enlighten the hockey-reading public at this time as to just what kind of work he would be doing in the 1934-35 season. He did, however, venture the information that he has received offers from two of the clubs which make up the N. H. L. circuit, indicating to the writer that he will be seen managing and coaching one of those two teams. We might go even further and venture the guess that the Boston Bruins will be the fortunate team. If not the Bruins, then we name the Chicago Black Hawks. There is no better hockey authority in North America than the retiring N. H. L. official, and the team which secures him is going to rank high in professional circles.

Who Will Succeed Patrick?

But while followers of professional hockey are trying to figure out what work Patrick will be doing next winter, there is just as interesting a question in who will take up the important post which he has been filling during the past winter. The position of managing director should be one of the most important in major-league hockey. It should be filled by a man thoroughly versed in hockey and handling of players and officials. It should not be any place for a figure head, but needs the type exemplified by Kenesaw Mountain Landis, commissioner of professional baseball, or Byron Bancroft Johnson, former president of the American League. The poor work of the officials during the past few years and the roughness on the part of players and even managers are matters which must be properly handled if the game is going to prosper. The fact that rough hockey and even rowdyism has seemed to draw more spectators than a real game of hockey may tend to make the owners of National League clubs believe that they do not want too strong a curb put on these features of the game; but if we know the true sentiments of the real hockey fan, who, in the final analysis, is going to be the person that keeps professional hockey going, the league would do well to pick a Landis or a Johnson, and then back him up to the very limit.

Uncle Sam's Amateur Hockey

The White Star A. C. of Detroit, A. A. U. championship hockey team, is due to play a series of international matches with the amateur champions of Canada. We understand that the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States is vouching for the amateurism and citizenship of all the players on the American team. It will certainly be pleasing to United States hockey fans to know that their team is an amateur one and that there can be no such repercussion as took place when Uncle Sam entered an "amateur" team in the Olympic Games some years back.

A Bruin Evidently Can Still Be a Cub

The fact that Myles Lane did not take his place in the Boston Cubs' lineup last night does not in any way change the situation regarding the status of professional hockey players. It is a situation peculiar to professional hockey, and followers of the game are wondering just where it will bring up and when it will be changed. Professional hockey has put over some strange and original ideas during the past few years, and no doubt will produce more in years to come. To all intents and purposes, Lane appeared to be a member of the Boston Bruins during the current season, which would seem to make him ineligible for the Cubs, especially as they are rated as a minor-league team. If Lane can be made eligible for the Cubs by decree of the league president and consent of the Providence Reds (their opponents in the Canadian-American League playoffs), it is hard to figure out why any member of the Bruins is not eligible to play on the Cubs under similar conditions. It is only a short time ago that a dyed-in-the-wool hockey fan told me that professional hockey was not like other games, and I am beginning to think he is right. What with Lane being declared a Cub for a day or two and the second and third-place teams exchanging positions in the season standing after the gong had rung, professional hockey is offering the general public some interesting innovations, and the Canadian-American League should be ranked as a major organization along this line even if it is only a minor one when it comes to playing the game.

Bobby Jones Plays With Babe Ruth, Byrd and Sims

ATLANTA, Ga., April 5 (AP)—Bobby Jones's mastery of the East Lake Golf Course gave him a victory yesterday in an informal foursome match with Babe Ruth and Sam Byrd, Yankee outfielders, and P. Hal Sims drew up the rear with a 41.

The match ended just before the Yankees' game with the Atlanta "Crackers" was scheduled to start and Ruth barely had enough time to don his uniform and gallop to his post in right field.

Jones, who is one of the officers of the Atlanta team, watched the game from the Crackers' dugout.

Alekhine Wins Second Game

BADEN-BADEN, Ger., April 5 (AP)—Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine defeated E. D. Bogoljubow in the second game of their chess championship match yesterday in 37 moves. The score is now Alekhine 1½, Bogoljubow ½.

College Rugby Result

British Navy 3, Yale 0.

College Golf Result

Georgetown 4, Rollins 2.

Hagenlacher Defeats Hoppe And Keeps Lead

International 18.2 Balkline Billiard Standing

	Won	Lost	HR	BG	Total Pts
Eric Hagenlacher	6	1	142	6	2745
Welker Cochran	5	1	211	7	2108
W. F. Hoppe	4	3	168	8	2245
Kinrey Matsuyama	2	5	140	18	2024
Ora C. Morningstar	0	7	137	—	1315

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 5—Eric Hagenlacher, the German entrant in the world's championship tournament at 18.2 balkline billiards, advanced to first place in defeating W. F. Hoppe of New York, many times former champion. The score was 400 to 223 in six innings, and the defeat put Hoppe out of the running for the title.

Hagenlacher tied the tourney best-game mark, and showed a consistency and steadiness which it takes to make champions when he repeatedly scored not less than 38 in any inning.

Hoppe won the lag and ran 35 before he missed. In his second turn he was able to come through with only eight points, missing a simple draw shot. In the third inning, Hoppe probably suffered the worst break of the tournament when he miscued and had to sacrifice his chance in that inning. Hoppe's miscue was the first of the tournament.

In the next inning he showed promise of delivering a profitable high run when he counted 168 to bring his score to 211 over Hagenlacher's 135. The latter than retaliated with a 55, and left one which Hoppe couldn't make and then piled on another 70 losing one for missing both balls in a masse which counted him 69. Hagenlacher finished the match with an incomplete run of 141 to bring his total to 400. The score by innings:

Eric Hagenlacher—38 50 47 55 78 141—400. High Run—141. Innings—6.

W. H. Hoppe—35 8 0 168 0 12—223. High Run—168. Innings—6.

Welker Cochran, San Francisco, chalked up another game to his credit. This temporarily gave him a tie for the lead. He won from Kinrey Matsuyama of Japan, with a score of 400 to 181 in seven innings.

In this game Cochran beat his own high-run record of the tournament when he counted 211 in his third inning. His previous standard was 158, which none of the contestants had been able to surpass. The result of the game put Matsuyama in fourth place. The latter meets Ora C. Morningstar of San Diego, Calif., this afternoon, when both play their final game. The score by innings:

Welker Cochran—0 26 211 52 59 13 39—400. High Run—211. Innings—7.

Kinrey Matsuyama—3 3 41 0 12 122—181. High Run—122. Innings—6. Referee—Charles C. Peterson.

Tourists Have Good Workout

COLOMBO, Ceylon, April 5 (Canadian Press)—The Australian cricket team, en route for a tour of England this summer, had a good workout yesterday in a one-day match with all-Ceylon, which was left drawn owing to the short time available for play. The scores were: Australia, 284 for six, declared; Ceylon, 125 for five. Bromley, 80 not out; Brown, 56, and Captain Ponsford, 41, led the Australian batsmen, while young Hans Ebeling, bowler joining the test team virtually on trial, delighted his team-mates by taking three wickets for 24 runs, eight apiece. Fleetwood-Smith, on the other hand, allowed 46 runs without getting a wicket.

London Highfield Wins

LONDON, April 5 (AP)—London Highfield defeated Barrow, 18 to 13, in a Rugby League match under floodlights last night.

College Lacrosse Result

Yale 8, C. C. N. Y. 3.

Seven Veterans On Columbia Nine As Season Opens

Entire Infield of Last Year's Team Returns to Lion Squad

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—Seven veterans, including the entire infield of last season, will start the Columbia baseball season as well as the start of the Eastern Intercollegiate League series, tomorrow, when Harvard will come to Baker Field. Due to the bad weather of the past week, the two preliminary games, against College of the City of New York and Fordham University, were canceled, so the opening game will be a championship affair.

Andrew J. Coakley, the veteran coach, and Owen N. McDowell '34, the captain, are devoting their attention chiefly to the second-string players, especially in the pitching staff, but abundant material from the sophomore class seems to give promise of success in that respect also, though how the material will shape up will not be known until the weather gives opportunity to test them.

Meisel Chief Pitcher

William J. Meisel, now a student at Teachers College, will once more bear the chief burden of the pitching as he did last season. In practice, this week, he appeared to be in fair form for the early season. Next in order are a trio of sophomores, John M. DeBettancourt, William H. Gannett, and Charles N. Morgan Jr., the first coming from Washington, while the others have local schoolboy experience. There is also Paul A. Hughes '35, a newcomer this season.

Edward A. Brominski '35 will once more be the chief reliance behind the bat, with a pair of sophomores, Andrew Checkovitch and Bryce Denno, next in order, and George R. Kaplan '34 also a possibility.

The first-string infield, as it was last year, will find Captain McDowell at first base, Anthony N. Matal Jr. '34 at second base, Joseph A. Linehan '34 at shortstop and George E. Seguin '34 at third. All have been working together for several years. Here also there is a group of sophomores in support, including Don F. Bodishbough '36, from Arkansas, whose height of 6 feet 2 inches makes him a likely relief man for the captain; Randolph L. Titus '36, Dudley M. Maxim '36, and Morton Duffy '36 at shortstop.

One Veteran Outfielder

The only veteran in the outfield at present is Harry J. Chase '35, at center, but a former infielder, William D. Nash '35, is now at right, and Coakley has a sophomore of more than usual promise in Alfred J. Barabas '36, who will move into left field. The balance of the squad includes William W. Moore '35, Francis J. King '35, and Howard Israel '35, all substitutes last year, and from among the sophomores, in addition to Barabas, George E. Barney '36 and Cedric N. Callander '35.

Outside of the league games, Columbia will play a home-and-home series with New York University and if the postponed games can be rearranged, with City College and Fordham. Manhattan College will visit Columbia, and Holy Cross will be visited at Worcester. Both of the league games against Cornell will be played as a doubleheader at Ithaca, and Dartmouth will play its games as a doubleheader, also, at Baker Field. Columbia will also visit West Point for a game with the cadets. The league schedule is as follows:

April 6—Harvard; 14—Princeton; 18—Pennsylvania; 24—Harvard at Boston; 28—Cornell at Ithaca (two games).

May 1—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 9—Princeton at Princeton; 16—Yale at New Haven; 19—Dartmouth (two games).

June 2—Yale.

Pros Play in Worcester

WORCESTER, Mass., April 5 (AP)—Bruce P. Barnes of Texas scored a straight-set victory over Martin Plaa to save the Americans from a complete rout at the hands of the French aces as the professional tennis tourists staged an exhibition here last night. Henri Cochet, former Davis Cup hero of France, had an easy time against the erratic Vincent Richards and won, 6—1, 6—2. Barnes defeated Plaa, 6—4, 6—4. Cochet and Plaa then teamed nicely to outclass the American pair in doubles, 6—4, 6—1.

College Baseball Results

Cornell 6, Annapolis 0.
Erskine 3, South Carolina 2.
Furman 11, Wofford 0.
N. C. State 11, Davidson 4.
Newberry 11, Clemson 9.
State Normal 5, Wisconsin 3.
Virginia M. I. 14, Vermont 6.

British Athletes Reach New York To Compete in the U. S.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—Two British athletic teams invaded the United States yesterday when the Cambridge University Rugby football team and 15 of Britain's leading women lacrosse players debarked from the Cunard liner Berengaria last night. The Cambridge athletes are to make a 10-day tour of the United States, while the women are expected to be in this country about six weeks.

The Cambridge athletes were welcomed by Gustav T. Kirby, chairman; John T. McGovern, vice-chairman, and Daniel Chase, executive secretary of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood which is sponsoring the trip, and P. E. Moreton, representative of Cambridge in this country. The players in the squad are: C. W. Jones, standoff half; A. M. Rees, forward; K. C. Fyfe, wing three-quarter; R. S. Dick, center three-quarter; W. J. Leather; G. W. Parker, W. G. S. Johnson, A. McIntyre, J. E. Bowcott, J. R. Stewart, J. R. C. Lord, J. M. Griffiths, C. D. Laborde, I. A. F. Craig, J. F. G. Dingle and H. K. Roseveare.

The first four named above are internationalists, and Leather is taking the place of R. B. Jones, who was expected to captain the team, but was not able to accompany the players on account of a mishap in the game with Oxford recently. The players are housed in Columbia University dormitories.

In the absence of Mrs. Joyce C. Barry of Boston, president of the United States Women's Lacrosse Association, the women visitors were welcomed by Suzanne Cross of Jenkintown, Penna., chairman of the tour. Others at the pier to welcome them included Mary P. Fogg of Winnetka, Ill., vice-president of the United States Field Hockey Association, and Anne Townsend of Merion, Penna., secretary of the International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations. The visiting party was made up of the Misses Kathleen Lockley, M. O. Newbold, F. Arkell, I. Davies, E. Gibbs, L. Green, V. Straker, L. Brown, N. Leaf, Q. Tozer, J. Dunlop, M. Armstrong, M. Patterson and C. Valentine.

Coggan of Harvard Wins Chess Trophy

H-Y-P-D College Chess League Individual Championship Standing

Player, Class, College	Won	Lost
S. S. Coggan '34, Harvard	3½	½
R. M. Ryder '37, Yale	2½	1½
E. W. Marchand '36, Harvard	2	3
E. M. Borsodi '34, Yale	1½	2½
E. T. McCormick '35, Princeton	1	3

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—Sidney S. Coggan '34, Harvard, won the individual championship of the Chess League composed of Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth, though the latter was not represented in the tournament, yesterday, when he defeated Edward M. Borsodi '34, Yale, in the final round of the tourney at the Marshall Chess Club. He had come through the tournament undefeated, with one draw against a member of the Yale team, Robert M. Ryder '37, for a total score of 3½ to ½. Ryder was second, with two wins, a draw and one loss.

Elmer A. Wendling '35, withdrew finally from the tournament yesterday, and his lone game was dropped from the records. This left another Harvard player, Erich W. Marchand '36, third, with two victories and three defeats.

In the final round, in addition to the victory of Coggan, Marchand defeated the lone Princeton player, Edgar T. McCormick '35, in 25 moves, placing the latter in last place.

By his victory Coggan takes back to Cambridge the William M. Vance Trophy. Last year the trophy was held by Martin C. Stark of Harvard. The summary:

H-Y-P-D College Chess League Individual Championship—Fifth Round

S. S. Coggan '34, Harvard, defeated E. M. Borsodi '34, Yale, in a Zukertort-Reti opening, in 33 moves.

E. W. Marchand '36, Harvard, defeated E. T. McCormick '35, Princeton, in a Caro-Kann Defense, in 25 moves.

Schoolboy Polo Final

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—The national interscholastic indoor polo championship for 1934 will be decided at Squadron A Armory tonight along with the finalists in the intercollegiate tournament. Culver Military Academy of Indiana will defend its title against Lawrenceville, last year's runnerup in the interscholastic division. The intercollegiate semifinals send Pennsylvania Military College, led by the brilliant Clarence Combs, against Princeton, and Yale, upset victor over Harvard, against West Point. With Billy Davey indisposed, Princeton will receive a seven-goal handicap from P. M. C. Army receives two goals by handicap from Yale.

Sporting Around the Hub

AN ATHLETIC-NIGHT program that promises to be one of the leading events of the local sports season is planned by the Commonwealth Country Club for the evening of April 9. Francis Ouimet, Fred Wright, Eddie Collins, Swede Nelson and Bill Cunningham, all prominent sports figures, are expected to attend. Ouimet and Wright will give talks on golf. Collins, of course, will tell something about baseball. Nelson, former backfield coach at Harvard, will show moving pictures of football plays. Also, moving pictures of match play between Walter Hagen and Leo Diegel, two of the leading professional golfers in the country, will be shown. The program begins at 7:30 o'clock, and all members of the Commonwealth Country Club and prospective applicants are invited.

Coach John Harmon put his Boston University baseball squad through a long practice session yesterday afternoon at Nickerson Field, and at the conclusion of the workout announced that Jim Connors, veteran right-hander, will get the starting pitching assignment against Harvard at Soldiers Field next Wednesday. It will be B. U.'s opening game of the season.

Brad Johnson, veteran football, hockey and baseball star at Northeastern, will probably be lost to the Husky nine this season, it was learned yesterday. Johnson played regular first base for two years and is a hard hitter. Other work, however, threatens to keep him from reporting for baseball. In his absence, Coach Al McCoy will use Jake Jachym at first. Jachym played regularly at shortstop in 1933 and hit around .350.

Nine more runners sent in their entries for the B. A. A. Marathon yesterday, bringing the total list to 45. Those who entered yesterday are Jean Berthelot and Willie Ruckel of the Millrose A. A.; Rev. Carlos M. Whitlock of Framingham; Theodore Maynard of New Bedford; Edward Moore of West Peabody; Stanley Pearson of the Karhu A. C., Quincy; Ernest Rowe of Boston, and Anthony Paskell of Revere.

An all-star soccer game between the Boston professional team and a picked eleven from the State Soccer Association will be played at Lincoln Park on Saturday, starting at 3 o'clock. Arrangements were completed yesterday by James Brown, secretary of the state association.

William W. Cross of Johnstown, N. Y., has been elected president of the Technology Athletic Association, it was announced yesterday. Arthur M. King of Gloucester will be vice-president; Philip P. Johnston of Hadlyme, Conn., secretary, and John R. Burton of New York, treasurer.

Princeton Elects Stephens

PRINCETON, N. J., April 5—Sheldon Stephens '35 of Rochester, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Princeton University squash racquets team for next season. Sheldon succeeds William G. Foulke 2d '34 of White Marsh, Penna. Russell T. Tutt '35 of Colorado Springs, Colo., has been selected as manager. Stephens has been a member of the varsity team for two years. He played No. 1 during the 1933-34 campaign.

North and South Golf Field Cut To Four Players

New York, North Carolina and Connecticut Represented at Pinehurst

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 5—Play yesterday in the thirty-fourth annual United North and South amateur golf championship reduced the field to four contestants here at the Pinehurst Country Club. The survivors include three Metropolitan New York players and one from Southern Pines, N. C.

The Survivors

The northern players in the semifinal round are George T. Dunlap Jr., the national amateur golf champion and Walker Cup player; Arthur Lynch of the Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., and Richard Chapman of Greenwich (Conn.) Country Club. Dunlap is a member of the Pomonok Country Club, Flushing, L. I. The southern challenger is Dick Wilson, former Georgetown University player.

Chapman faces Wilson in the lower-half semifinal today, while Dunlap meets Lynch.

Dunlap, whose 63 on Tuesday broke all records here for the No. 2 course, turned in another sub-par round yesterday when he scored a 70. The United States titleholder defeated Jack B. Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., 4 and 2. Ryerson played out the bye holes to score a 74. Ryerson led Dunlap twice on the outward nine, but the champion wouldn't stay down and made the turn 1 up.

Chapman Scores a 66

Chapman, the lower-half favorite to gain a final-round bracket, yesterday defeated Johnny Johnson of Lumberton, N. C., by 8 and 7. Chapman went out in 33 and finished out the bye holes for a 66.

Wilson had trouble in defeating Halbert J. Blue of Pittsburgh, leading 1 up at the turn. Blue's game weakened on the incoming nine. The score was 4 and 3.

Lynch advanced through a close 1-up victory over Robert A. Lester of Orange, N. J. The summary:

United North and South Amateur Golf Championship—Quarterfinal Round

Arthur Lynch, Mamaroneck, N. Y., defeated Robert A. Lester, Orange, N. J., 1 up.

George T. Dunlap Jr., New York, defeated Jack B. Ryerson, Cooperstown, N. Y., 4 and 2.

Dick Chapman, Greenwich, Conn., defeated Johnny Johnson, Lumberton, N. C., 8 and 7.

Dick Wilson, Southern Pines, N. C., defeated Halbert J. Blue, Pittsburgh, 4 and 3.

Mrs. Lamme-Nightingale Win Final From Brunies

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—Mrs. Ary J. Lamme of the Apawamis Club of Rye and Donald J. Nightingale, University Club, are the new metropolitan mixed doubles squash racquets champions. In impressive style, they defeated the 1933 title holders, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Brunie of Heights Casino, in the final round on the Casino doubles court, yesterday, in straight games, 15—8, 15—5, 15—11.

Only for a brief period in the first game, when the champions drew up to even terms at 7-all, and at the start of the final game, when the fine play of Mr. Brunie gave his team a lead of 11—6, were the champions able to make any kind of a stand. Nightingale, with his short angle shots working to perfection, and his partner covering the back court well, were scoring freely all the way through.

In the first game, Mrs. Lamme scored the final five points on her service in one inning, and Nightingale duplicated the feat in the second.

But it was their performance in the final game that conclusively showed their greater skill. Nightingale took service at 7—11, and in spite of hard battling by the home pair, which brought a series of brilliant rallies, with Brunie making gets all over the court, the new champions first drew up to even terms, and then galloped through to victory without the University Club player relinquishing his service once. The summary:

Metropolitan Mixed Doubles Squash Racquets Championship—Final Round

Mrs. A. J. Lamme and D. J. Nightingale defeated Mr. and Mrs. Brunie, 15—8, 15—5, 15—11.

Moncton Hawks Retain Amateur Hockey Title

Allan Cup Title Series

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Moncton	2	1	11	6
Fort William	1	2	6	11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 5—By defeating Fort William, 5 to 1, in the third game of the series here last night, the Moncton Hawks, 1933 Canadian Senior Hockey champions, retained possession of the title and the Allan Cup for another year. Fort William won the first game, 3 to 2, but Moncton took the second, 4 to 2, to even the series and in the deciding game was much the better team. It secured a 2-to-0 lead in the first period, and after each scored once in the second it added two more in the third. Webster, McManus and James were the best for the winners, while the defense was strong throughout. The summary:

Moncton		Fort William
Irvine, McManus, lw	rw	Hogarth, Houston
Miller, Webster, c	c	O. Hacquoil, Manahan
Muckle, McDonald, rw	lw	O'Leary, McArthur
Burrage, James, ld	rd	McGranor, McLeod
Gill, rd	ld	Knowles
Foster, g	g	G. Hacquoil

Score—Moncton 5, Fort William 1. Goals—Webster 3, McManus 2 for Moncton; Manahan for Fort William. Assists—James 2, Burrage, McManus for Moncton. Referee—C. S. Campbell, Edmonton, and G. Foster, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Brooklyn (N) 9, Boston (A) 7.
Chicago (N) 24, San Antonio (TL) 21
Cleveland (A) 7, New York (N) 6.
Detroit (A) 6, Cincinnati (N) 3.
Chicago (A) 11, Pittsburgh (N) 3.
Philadelphia (N) 14, Newark (IL) 4.
New York (A) 10, Atlanta (SA) 5.
Philadelphia (A) 16, Charlotte (PL) 3.

Providence Reds Win Can-Am Hockey Title From Boston

Canadian-American Hockey League Playoff (Final Standing)

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Providence	3	0	10	5
Boston	0	3	5	10

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5—Providence Reds captured the Henri Fontaine Cup, emblematic of the Canadian-American Hockey League title, by dethroning the 1932-33 champions, the Boston Cubs, in the final game here last night, before more than 5000 fans. The Reds took the series in three straight games, winning the first at Boston, 4 to 1, the second here, 4 to 3, and the third here, 2 to 1.

Art Giroux, series' hero for the Providence team, climaxed his scoring achievement by beating Jackson for the winning goal in the third period. In all he scored seven out of the 10 Providence goals against Boston and assisted in one other. After the game last night Weston Adams, vice-president of the Cubs and son of the Bruins' president, C. F. Adams, announced that Giroux has been the property of the Bruins since the middle of March and would report to Boston next fall.

This final affair was another strenuously contested battle. Following a scoreless first period, the losers took the lead when Frank Jerwa capitalized on a play with Obs Heximer. Gaudreault tied the score on a pass from Hart early in the third period, and Hart set up the play from which Giroux scored the winning goal at 13m. 15s. of the same session.

Apart from the spectacular play of Giroux, the two goaltenders, Paddy Byrne of Providence and Percy Jackson of the Cubs, were the stars. Although the Cubs had secured permission to use Myles Lane, Bruin defenseman, in this contest, he refused, stating he was not in condition to do his best. The summary:

Providence		Boston
Harrington, Hart, lw	rw	Filmore, Patterson, Cunningham
Murray, Gaudreault, Alexandre, c	c	F. Jerwa, Halliday, Buckles
Rivers, Giroux, Taylor, rw	lw	Heximer, Buckles, Cunningham
Nichols, Mulligan, ld	rd	J. Jerwa, Davie
Lesieur, McVicar, rd	ld	McInenly, J. Jerwa
Byrne, g	g	Jackson

Score—Providence 2, Boston 1. Goals—Gaudreault, Giroux for Providence; F. Jerwa for Boston. Assists—Hart 2 for Providence; Heximer for Boston. Referees—W. A. Shaver and J. A. Cameron. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Yale Bows to British Navy

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 5 (AP)—A picked Navy Rugby team defeated the Yale fifteen, 3 to 0, yesterday in the final game here for the Elis. The sailors turned out en masse to swell the crowd which watched the game. The Navy scored early in the first half, then stood off the Eli threats largely through the fine play of Bennett, a virtually impregnable back. The Elis threatened right at the start. Yale, kicking off, carried the ball to the Navy five-yard line only to lose out to Bennett, who in turn got Harris off for a long run. For some time the game was played evenly, then Kyrke received a long pass and went over Yale's line for a touchdown. Hibbard failed to convert from a difficult angle. Hall did some fine work as Yale tried energetically to even the score, but was unable to get past Bennett.

Cleveland R. C. Wins

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 5—In the western indoor polo championship tournament at the 124th Field Artillery Armory here last night the Cleveland Riding Club defeated the Detroit Blue Eagles, 12½ to 2½. This victory qualified the winners for the semifinal round of the 7-to-12-goal division. The Cleveland team is to meet the Chicago Riding Club Saturday night. William D. Fergus, No. 2, scored seven of Cleveland's goals, most of the assists being by A. Z. Baker, No. 1 man, while Harry Evinger at No. 3 held the Detroiters in check.

Stoefen Within Game of Defeat In Texas Tennis

Faces Martyn Buxby in Quarterfinal — Allison, Top Seeded, Advances

HOUSTON, Texas, April 5 (AP)—Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles, national indoor tennis champion, came within a game of being eliminated from the annual River Oaks Country Club tournament yesterday by Bert A. Weltens, University of Texas player, from San Antonio.

After beating Stoefen, 11—9, in the first set and dropping a love set, Weltens had enough left to take a 5—2 lead in the deciding series. The lanky Californian came back strong, however, to capture five consecutive games and win, 7—5.

In the quarter-final Stoefen will face Martyn Buxby, No. 1 man on the University of Texas team. Buxby yesterday made short work of Arthur Trum of Houston, 6—2, 6—2.

Wilbur Hess of Houston and Rice Institute star, played fine tennis in the first set of his match with George M. Lott Jr., Davis Cup veteran, before dropping it, 8—10, but was an easy 6—2, victim in the second.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, top seeded in the tourney, defeated Gordon F. Pease, University of Texas, in straight sets, but he had to come from behind each time. The scores were 6—4, 6—4. Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr. of Atlanta defeated Charles Cloan of Houston, 6—2, 6—2. J. Gilbert Hall of East Orange, N. J., beat Sterling Williams, University of Texas, 6—1, 6—2.

Karl F. Kamrath, former Texas captain, won the right to meet Allison by downing Jesse Pfeiffer, of San Antonio, 6—4, 6—4.

Jake H. Hess of Houston, scored a one-sided victory over Edgar Weller of Austin, 6—1, 6—3.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	2	0	1.000
Sacramento	1	1	.500
Missions	1	1	.500
San Francisco	1	1	.500
Seattle	1	1	.500
Oakland	1	1	.500
Hollywood	1	1	.500
Portland	0	2	.000

Results April 4

Los Angeles 5, Portland 4 (10 innings).
Sacramento 3, Missions 2.
San Francisco 7, Seattle 3.
Oakland 6, Hollywood 4.

Percy Williams Games Manager

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 5 (AP)—Percy Williams, 1928 Olympic sprint champion, yesterday accepted the managership of the Canadian men's track and field team for the 1934 Empire Games.

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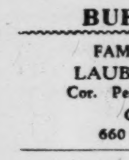
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The Editor's Puzzle

290

"Haven't ~~either of~~ you boys ~~done~~ studied your lessons?" asked the teacher. "I ~~am sure that~~ ~~dont think~~ you are lazy, but ~~after looking over~~ your marks ~~your standing in the class is~~ are steadily declining ~~to a lower position~~."

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

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The Home Forum

The Golden Age

"THEM," said old Mr. Driscoll, "was the good days!" And as his son Frank grinned, and Frank's son David winked at me, he added with dignity: "Although there's some that think different, maybe."

Snow dripped cheerfully from the long shed roof, and the puddles in the yard ruffled in the strong March sunlight. The lake was still white, beyond the bare black alders fringing the Driscoll barn, though if you looked twice you saw a shallow fringe of blue water about it. Tod Driscoll turned again, in his broad mechanic's fingers, the tine fork I had brought him to mend, scratched his leathery cheek with a blackened thumb nail, thought that he could set it right.

"Them," he added as an afterthought, "that knows no better."

There was excuse for his crochety humor. It had been a hard winter, and especially a hard one for old folks. Not that it nadn't its good points, to be sure. A good winter to sit indoors by the fire, and peel red Baldwins, and watch the snow squalls swirl over the lake. A good winter to watch the fishermen going down Driscoll's Lane toward the ice, and be glad that you, at least, had arrived at years of discretion—for by the time they'd chiseled down through nearly three feet of cold solid blue, and come to open water it was time to call it a day and come home again. A good winter to watch young Frank and younger David dig out the barnyard, and be glad it wasn't your job, now. But on the whole—not so good a winter.

For these last few years the winters have been degenerately mild, with no snow to speak of and the lake open in January; not at all like the winters when you were a lad and worked in Penny Brook sawmill your back to the open doors and the frozen logs like flint as the saw whined and bucked through them. In those days there was always skating by Thanksgiving, and deep drifts by Christmas, and all the world went on runners until late April. And these last few winters you'd harped on that chord, and bit by bit the drifts had grown, and the thermometer had slid lower until three clapboards below zero had seemed a balmy morning, as you remembered it. Young Frank and younger David had listened to you with proper respect and never a word. For what could they be saying?

But this winter! We've had skating before Thanksgiving, and below zero weather by Christmas, and drifts piled from wall to wall, and thicker ice on the lake than ever before. And who could boast of the old days, when even young sprigs like David could point to nearly a score of below-zero mornings handrunning? It put a crimp in a man's talk, that did. Until, at last, he found other merits in the old days.

"You'll not see the likes of them now," said old Mr. Driscoll. "There wasn't jobs for the askin'; they kim looking for you. You'd be workin' for James Shannon maybe, turnin' shoes, and himself at the bench besides you, too. And of an evenin' you'd be in the Square with the boys, watchin' Steve Cawthon and Charles Forristall drive quarter-heats up the broad of Lafayette Street. And along would come ould Colcord, that run the shop acrost the Brook. A fine man. It was, 'Hello, Tod', and 'H'are ye, Tom', with him always.

"'And are ye workin'?' he'd ask.

"'I am, and for Mister Shannan.'

"'And what's ould Shannon payin' ye a dozen, by way of askin'?'

"And you'd tell him. And he'd squint one eye.

"'Not bad. But I'm payin' better. Ten cents a dozen better. Come over in the mornin,' if you're minded.'

"And you'd do so. And next week maybe you'd be workin' for the Harmon boys, for more money still. And then back to Shannon's, at another raise. No one went idle. And good money, too. Forty and more a week I've knocked out. Good days!"

Young Frank and younger David were listening now. Frank split kindling thoughtfully; David ran an inner tube through a dishpan of water, trying it for leaks. And then Frank rested, and tried his ax edge with a thumb nail.

"Maybe," he admitted. "Jaalam was quite a place, those days."

"It was," boasted the old gentleman. He told us other things of the brisk and buxom eighties. A golden age it had been; the girls were prettier, the men were stirring chaps with muttonchop whiskers and stovepipe hats; through his eyes one saw Jaalam with every window winking like a diamond in golden sunlight. There were firemens' musters, band concerts, ball games, and the winters—well, this one reminded him of old times. But then, he noted, you'd not find the streets swept and polished for these here autos. Not much.

Frank considered. "Times were pretty fair, twenty years back."

"So you say" scoffed his father.

"You'll remember them," Frank told me. 'Remember the old trolley cars, on a Saturday night? You'd be hanging on the running board, going up to Chesham to the movies. And someone in an auto going by in a cloud of dust. I got my first one then, and there were less than a dozen in town before that."

I remember Frank's first car, a high-wheeled affair with a covered wagon top. He sat on the chopping block, and old Tod sniffed audibly as we remembered other things—girls in willow-plumed hats, and men with high collars and padded shoulders. Times were good, then; the world was a stirring place. Then there was a purpose about that seemed sadly lacking now. Our basketball team was champion of Wessex County; we built the new high school; we laid miles of new road; and the Canoe Club flourished. Jaalam had its two-hundredth birthday that year, and we remembered the pageant at the lake side, the parade, the fireworks. There had been about it all a sense of great things coming, a sense of being on the doorsill of a new order.

"Good times!" said Frank. "Better'n these, by a long shot."

I saw very young David smile to himself. He knelt on a dry patch before the garage door, and his strong shoulders heaved as he wrenched the thick shoe over the patched tube. That twist about his mouth troubled and irritated me, for no reason. It seemed critical. And I felt sorry for David, and for David's generation. They had missed so much. For them there was no golden age.

"Working, Davy?"

"Nope." He shook his head. "Two days this week at the garage. 'Nother one chopping for Jim Kibbee."

"Nothing steady, then."

"Sure. Keeping this old crate rolling is a steady job." He spun the wheel on the axle, twirled and tightened the nuts. The small and battered coupe rocked as he tugged them tight. "Up in New Hampshire, last week, on Johnson's truck. Boy, what roads! We bucked drifts all night. And tomorrow I'm going down the Cape. Link Jones is figuring on putting up some shore cottages; we're going to see a man about lumber."

He stowed tools under the seat, this tall, very young David whom I remembered when he was younger still, so young that I had given him pig-back rides. He could have returned the favor, now. He grinned at us, wiping black hands on a bit of waste; and I wondered, suddenly, how Jaalam seemed to him. Not, surely, as it seemed to old Mr. Driscoll, dreaming dreams of a golden age of sleighbells and firemens' musters. And not as it seemed to Frank, of the generation between the two, the generation that had seen a new age blossom in motors and movies. It must seem a dull place to him.

"Huh?" he questioned. "Not much. I have a swell time. A pretty good place, if you ask me."

The car rocked again as he slid his length under the wheel and backed it around with a staccato sputtering. He looked at us, a little awkwardly, at David's age we are not articulate—in words. And that is right. Words are very useful to express the past and future tenses, but at David's age we haven't either. The present is good enough, and in the present you just do things. And David rubbed his nose, and said:

"Jaalam's all right as she is, old timers. You can go anywhere from here."

Puddles splashed under the wheels, and we three old timers looked after him. We looked at each other, and we grinned slowly, as men do when the joke is on them. And old Tod Driscoll chuckled.

"Ah well!" said he. "I do' know, now. Maybe they're always here, the good times. Maybe they're always the same good times. I do' know."

DANIEL CHASE.

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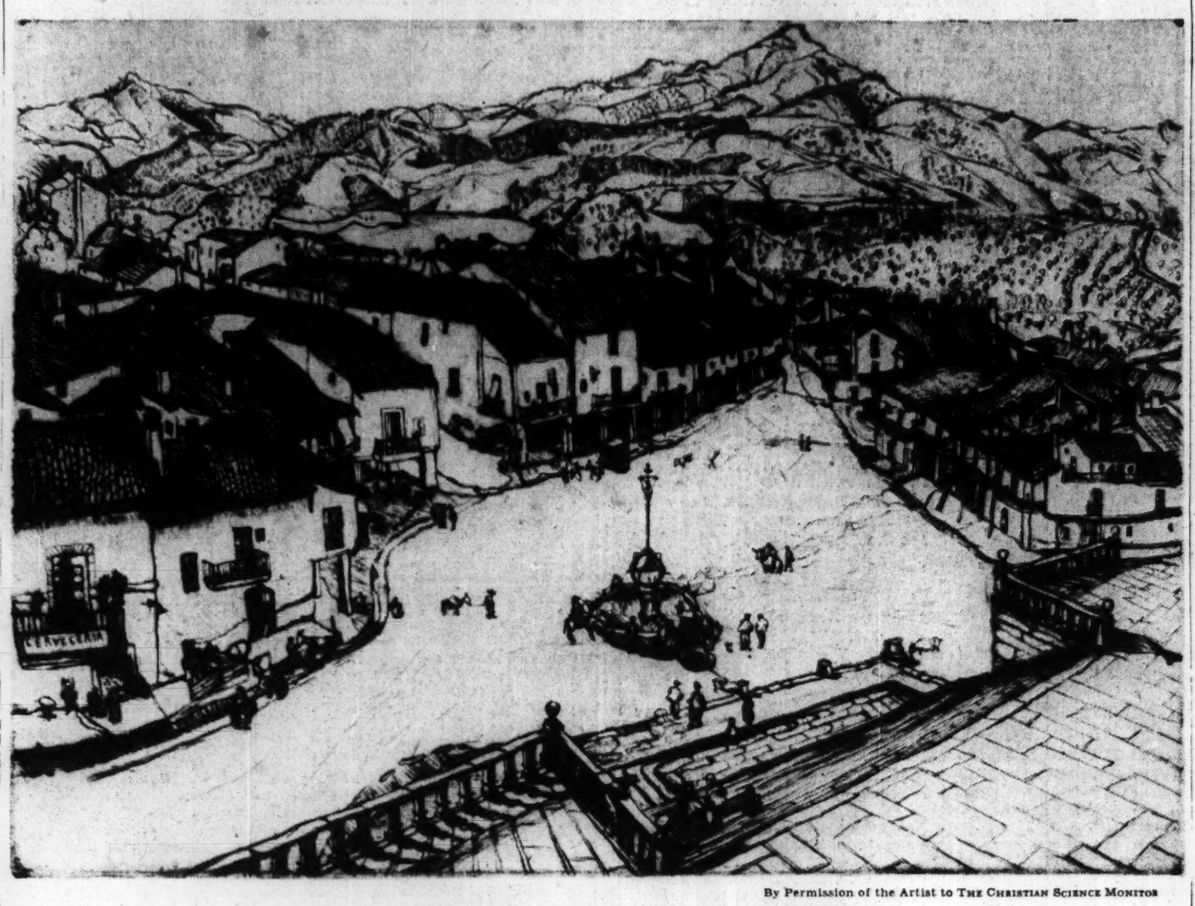

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The Fountain, Guadalupe: From an Etching by P. Pearsall

GUADALUPE is a remote place and far from the railway. Until some years ago, it could only be reached by mountain tracks; one had to go on mules in exactly the same way as did Queen Isabella, when she traveled there from Granada in 1492 after the capture of that city. There she had already agreed to support Columbus, but it was from Guadalupe that she wrote to the authorities at Palos to requisition the ships and sailors for his first voyage.

But now there is a new road; and, what is more, a bus service from Trujillo.

"You will see my fiancé," the maid told us as we were leaving the hotel. "He is mending the road to Guadalupe; but, as he is with many others, I do not expect you will recognize him."

A fine modern bus was filling up with petrol at the pump outside the ticket office, and we looked forward to a comfortable journey. But we were wrong. As we took our tickets, something happened — something which is still mysterious to me. The moment I had my back turned, that luxurious bus transformed itself into a ramshackle post van.

"Is that our bus?" I asked in surprise.

"Yes," said the booking clerk. "Change at Logrosan."

* * *

We took our places and waited while boxes of fish were loaded on to the roof, and after the boxes an iron bedstead.

Outside the town we went pretty fast along a straight and dusty road between trees. On either side of us, rocky fields, unmortared stone walls, in front of us, mauve mountains. The air was lovely after the rain of the previous days, and the sun brought out all the fragrance of the heather and cystus.

We stopped at a village called Conquista, once an estate belonging to the Pizarros. It was a poor-looking place now, but, as it was here we unloaded the iron bedstead, perhaps it was richer than the general dilapidation made one think.

At Zorita the road divided, one branch going to Logrosan, and the other to Madrigalejo where Ferdinand of Aragon, Isabella's husband, ended his career.

We took the road to Logrosan; and there we changed into an ancient Ford, already so full that we swept out of the town with the last passenger standing on the running board and holding the door open. The new driver was reckless and drove very fast, and, as we dashed round a corner, a yellow car from the opposite direction leapt out at us. We bounded over to the right of the road, scraped past a man on a donkey, and breathed again.

The roadmenders were further on. But I could not identify the loved-one of our maid at Trujillo, among that unshaven bunch of bandits sitting at the side of the road, eating their bread and sausages.

Further on we were stopped by a man who held up his hand:

"To Guadalupe?" he asked. He could have filled the front seat himself, but this in no way deterred him from wedging himself in between me and the driver, obliterating the brakes and gears, so that the chauffeur must have driven more by will-power than by the help of machinery. But he went no slower, once he had got used to the new technique.

* * *

The severe landscape now gave place to a wooded valley: silver birches, with their leaves an autumnal gold, shot up like flames from among chestnuts and olives. We rounded a corner and saw on the mountain side the gray towers of Guadalupe rising over the low houses. The road climbed up through more woods, and a few moments later, passing a flour mill and several *posadas*, we entered the triangular Plaza. The houses which surrounded it stood on columns, and were half extinguished under their wide-stretching roofs. Just below the steps, at which we drew up, was a rough fountain, a clumsy sphere on a column, splashing its four jets into a polygonal basin. Mules and donkeys would put their heads over the rim and, dipping their velvety noses among the pink and yellow reflections, take a deep drink of the pure mountain water.

Men were sunning themselves on the steps and others were standing round the fountain in their short blue smocks and corduroys, while pigs, goats, dogs, turkeys, chickens and children were running in and out between their legs.

Behind the houses that led away from the square, across a valley, rose hills with olive and chestnut plantations, and, behind them all, bare and isolated, was a beautifully shaped conical mountain with a flattish top—like Fujisan in a Japanese color print.

Night on the Thibetan Border

Darkness; a medley of ponies and dhandy chairs; the cold mountain night air. Swathed in a blanket, I climbed aboard my tough little hill pony, and the cavalcade started. Most of the ladies took dhandies—a sedan-chair arrangement on poles, borne on the shoulders of five lusty Thibetans, two before and three behind on the ascent.

I have neither words nor skill to adequately describe that night. Before we had gone half an hour the mists cleared from the sky in torn, vanishing robes and the moon, somewhat past the full, broke out, and poured down upon us. . . .

We skirted huge valleys, across which webs of mist, catching the moon, shone like tapestries of silver thread. We passed dripping banks of fern. The air seemed to tingle, white and clear, redolent of the giant cedars among which we went, always higher. Sometimes the men sang—weird, curious songs of marching. One, with a voice like a trumpet, shouted the theme; the chorus answered him, full-throated. Occasionally, with a sharp command, they shifted places to ease their shoulders. Only once did they put the chairs down to rest—and we travelled, always climbing, for four hours. Sometimes they panted and grunted, but always they laughed, and when, from ahead, I turned and sent back the theme of their song, they roared into the chorus with delight, considering it a huge joke. We taught them Tipperary. The word "Piccadilly" evoked further mirth; they chanted it at each other like children with a new toy.

Despite the moon, it was a dark path, shut in by tremendous trees, until we passed the village of Ghoom, and came out upon upland meadows. With a thrill we saw tall ruined columns stretching across the fields, and visions of ancient lamaseries haunting us, we turned aside to examine them. The guides shouted something to us, but we went on.

"An old Buddhist temple," said my friend solemnly, inspecting the grass-grown masonry before him. "What do you suppose that was, a lingam?" pointing to something protruding from the smooth grass before us.

I rode toward it, murmuring that the lingam had no more to do with Buddhism than it did with Christianity. Then I stopped, and stared.

There, in the mountain wilderness of the Thibetan border, stood an iron marker for the sixth hole! and the paling sky revealed our ponies' hoofs impiously planted in what subsequent inquiry revealed as a putting green of the Darjeeling Golf Course! The pillars? I do not know.

As we neared the summit, with the light growing stronger, my eye caught a jagged line of silver far away to the north through the trees.

"Curious cloud formation," I thought. "So sharp." . . .

Then I looked again, it was not clouds. It was the roof of the world. Far and high, so high that it had never occurred to me that it could be attached to the earth, stretched the silver, exquisite etching. I prodded my pony, and raced the sunrise to the summit.

From the stone observation tower we watched as the light grew. Intervening valleys, dark and mist-filled and strange, and above them the snowy crests, an unbelievable climax piled clangingly into the still morning air.—From "Far Harbors Around the World," by HUBBARD HUTCHINSON. (New York: Putnam.)

Spring Signs

It was the morning when the crows
began,
The woodchuck crept from hiding
and found a stone.
Things felt warm to the touch, somehow a man
Just craved to sun himself and be
alone—
It was the sort of weather to be tasted.
Spring plowing didn't matter, the
ground was hard
For the frost still held—an hour could
be wasted.
The woods were calling out beyond
the yard
Where the cows were turned, they
seemed to think a man
Should walk in them, and learn
whether the spring
Was really coming. One can understand
Who tries real hard. There is a certain
thing
One smells in woods, it lifts beneath
the feet
When the cold is gone, a bitter tang
but sweet.

CATHERINE CATE COBLENTZ.

There Will Be Song

There will be song through all the
seasons,
Lilting runes where the harvests
gleam,
Homeward tunes where the roadways weary
Turn where the tree-dark home
lights beam.

There will be song in hidden places—
Cadence glad with the robins' glee,
Chant of thrush from the thicket's
shadow,
Joy of the hill brook's minstrelsy.

There will be song above all clamor,
Riot and din of restless days—
Song that shall sing of peace forever,
Gay of heart down the wide world
ways!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH.

СМИРЕНИЕ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки

В ПЕРВОЙ главе Евангелия от Иоанна, в связи со "Словом," выдвинут великий духовный факт, настойчиво требующий быть принятым всеми мыслящими людьми: "Все через Него начало быть, и без Него ничто не начало быть, что начало быть." Это вдохновенное основное положение, как исходная точка наших рассуждений, строго научно, ибо приписывает следствию только те свойства, которые находятся в причине, вызвавшей это следствие. Бог, единственная, божественная первопричина, никогда не может творить того, что в своей основе отличается от Его духовной и благотворной природы. В зависимости от этого, зло не больше, чем ложное понятие или материальное представление о реальной действительности. Материя, грех, болезнь и смерть—суть неправда о Боге и об Его совершенной вселенной.

Практика Христианской Науки имеет задачей формировать индивидуальное мышление по примеру совершенного. По мере того, как мы в наших ежедневных мыслях приближаемся к этой цели,—неминуемо происходит улучшение в наших нынешних переживаниях, ибо, ведь, в сущности говоря, поступки людей суть лишь видимые проявления их мыслей. Мера, согласно которой последователь Христианской Науки взвешивает свои мысли, есть Христос, который, в определении Mary Baker Eddy на стр. 332 ее великого труда "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," есть "Истинная идея, провозглашающая благо." Учитель-Христианин, Иисус из Назарета, принял и об'яснил примером эту истинную идею,—чудесные же деяния его ясно доказали Христову сущность его мыслей. Точно также каждый, кто стремится стать Его последователем, должен был бы принимать только то, что провозглашает благо, то-есть, провозглашает Бога, ибо все мысли, приходящие от Бога, реальны, закономерны, могущественны и полезны. Поэтому человек должен остерегаться мыслей не Божеских, так как, в противоположность первым, последние не имеют реального происхождения, никем не предписаны и никому не могут быть полезными.

Постоянное стремление быть мысленно в согласии с Христовым примером, проявляется в подлинном смирении. Смирение это требует тщательного самопознания. Смирение понимает все великое значение духовности: "Духовные-ли мысли, или человеческие?—вот важный вопрос," говорит Mrs. Eddy на стр. 462 в "Science and Health." Кто хочет следовать духовному примеру, тот должен ясно видеть то, что затмевает чистоту его прозрения и удалить препятствие. Он может это сделать, если принимает это затмение за то, что оно есть на самом деле, то-есть, за ничто иное, как посягательство на всемогущество Бога, Духа. Не сказал-ли это Исаия: "Уповайте на Господа во веки, ибо Господь Бог есть твердыня вечная."

То постижение Бога, которое дается нам Христианской Наукой, раскрывает нам Его не только, как дающего силы человеку, но так же и как источник всех других хороших качеств. Бог—божественный Разум—постоянно сообщает всякому человеку то или другое качество, существенное для его деятельности, как агента или выразителя истинного бытия. Поняв это, мы видим, что наше умение быть добрым и делать добро исходит исключительно от Бога. Силы, мудрость, честность, добрая воля, самообладание и т. д. приходит к нам от Бога. Качества эти, осознанные, как достояние подлинного человека, обеспечивают успех и производительность человеческого действия. Смирение охраняет также подобные качества, и мы можем молитвенно работать, чтобы соблюсти их независимость от смущающего вмешательства материального мышления.

Смирение требует от нас мужества, ибо мы знаем, что то, что—известно, как человеческая природа, противится процессу самопознания и упования на Бога. Однако, благодаря Христианской Науке мы можем мужественно устоять перед страхом. То понятие, которое Христианская Наука дает нам об истинном человеке, как образе и подобии Божьем, освобождает изучающего эту науку от укоренившейся склонности защищать свое смертное "я" и воодушевляет его желанием положиться полностью на духовное понимание. Он уже не боится расстаться с гордостью, своеволием, человеческой изворотливостью или с самим страхом, так как знает, что все это не имеет места в истинном бытии. Иногда слабость, самоумаление и пассивность принимаются за смирение, но эти свойства—лишь подделка под качества, подлинные, как смирение, скромность и вдумчивое спокойствие. Кто видит, что Бог является источником наших сил и действий, тот понимает, что гордость и самоутверждение—тщетны, однако, это не означает, что истинное смирение помешает ему действовать с авторитетностью, данной ему от Бога. Смирение требует, чтобы мы прославляли Бога, каковое условие не оставляет места боязливому подчинению образу действия смертного мышления. Быть, действительно, смиренным, значит постоянно отдавать себе отчет в том, что Бог делает для человека, и продолжать в этом направлении, творя мужественно, целесообразно и добровольно требуемое от нас.

Таким образом, возможно определить смирение, как утверждение в мыслях и поступках, что Бог, действительно, есть то Высшее Бытие, о котором заявляет Библия. Смирение—детски-простая уверенность, что Божия воля хороша. Смирение—готовность идти вперед, готовность, приходящая с верою, что Бог укажет нам путь. Смирение имеет мужество нести крест верности Духу, вопреки издевательству материализма. Смирение—постоянное стремление формировать свои самые сокровенные мысли по образцу полного духовного совершенства, выявленного Христом в Христианской Науке. Словом, смирение есть радостное, торжествующее принятие факта выдвинутого на стр. 353 книги Mrs. Eddy "Miscellaneous Writings:" "Божественный Принцип осуществляет свою гармонию."

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Humility

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE high spiritual fact urged for the acceptance of thinkers everywhere is that which is set forth in the first chapter of John's Gospel, in reference to "the Word": "All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made." This inspired basis for reasoning is strictly scientific; it attributes to effect only that which is consistent with cause. God, the divine and only cause, could never create that which is fundamentally different from His spiritual and beneficent nature. Evil, thus viewed, is no more than a mistaken concept or material sense of what is real. Matter, sin, disease, and death are lies about God and His perfect universe.

The practice of Christian Science is concerned with the endeavor to pattern individual thinking after the perfect model. As this goal is approximated in daily thinking, one's present experience is bound to improve; for, generally speaking, men's acts are the outward expression of their thoughts. The standard according to which the Christian Scientist weighs each thought is the Christ, which Mary Baker Eddy defines on page 332 of her great work "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" as "the true idea voicing good." The master Christian, Jesus of Nazareth, accepted and exemplified this true idea, and his wonderful works clearly proved the Christliness of his thinking. Just so should anyone striving to be his follower endeavor to accept only that which voices good, or God; for every God-given thought is real, lawful, powerful, and helpful. To this end he should guard against the acceptance of ungodlike thoughts; for these, on the other hand, have no real origin or sanction, and they are of no help to anyone.

The persistent effort to conform thought to the Christ-model manifests true humility. This humility demands thorough self-knowledge, and appreciates the supreme worth of spirituality. "Are thoughts divine or human? That is the important question," Mrs. Eddy says on page 462 of Science and Health. He who would pattern the spiritual model needs to see clearly whatever would obscure the purity of his mental vision, and cast it out. He can do this as he sees this obscuration for what it really is, namely, nothing more than a claim of infringement on the omnipotence of God, Spirit. In the words of Isaiah, "Trust ye in the LORD for ever: for in the LORD JEHOVAH is everlasting strength."

The understanding of God inculcated by Christian Science reveals Him not only as the Giver of strength to man, but also as the source of every other good quality. God, who is divine Mind, constantly imparts to each individual every quality essential to his activity as an agent or expression of true being. To understand this is to perceive that one's present ability to be and to do good emanates entirely from God. Strength, wisdom, integrity, good will, self-control, and the like, come to one from God, and such qualities, realized as belonging to true manhood, give effectiveness and efficiency to human action. In humility one can guard such qualities as these and work prayerfully to keep them free from the entanglements of materialistic thinking.

To be humble requires courage, because what is known as human nature seems to be antagonistic to the practice of self-knowledge and God-reliance, but Christian Science enables one to be courageously unafraid. The understanding it gives of real manhood as the image of God frees the student from the conservatism of defending mortal selfhood, and inspires him to rely unreservedly on spiritual understanding. He does not fear to relinquish pride, self-will, human policy, or fear itself, because he discovers that these have no place in actual being. Sometimes weakness, self-depreciation, and passivity are confused with humility, but these are only counterfeits of true qualities, such as meekness, modesty, and quiet earnestness. One who sees that the source of all power and action is God understands that pride and self-assertiveness are vain, but true humility in no way keeps him from acting with God-given authority. Humility requires proof of God's glory, and this requirement leaves no place for fearful acquiescence in the modes of mortal thinking. To be really humble means to be aware of what God does for man, and to show forth this awareness by doing with courage, purposefulness, and grace whatever is required.

Humility, then, may be defined as the acknowledgment in thought and deed that God is really the Supreme Being the Bible declares Him to be. It is the childlike assurance that the will of God is good. It is the willingness to go forward that comes of the faith that God will show the way. Humility has the courage to bear the cross of fidelity to Spirit, in spite of the mockery of materialism. It is the consistent effort to model one's inmost thinking after the pattern of complete spiritual perfection revealed by Christ in Christian Science. In short, humility is the happy, triumphant acceptance of the fact stated by Mrs. Eddy on page 353 of her "Miscellaneous Writings": "The divine Principle carries on His harmony."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

The Poet's Influence

The coming of a poet is an event, and sometimes marks an epoch. A poet of original force does much to mould the thought of his age, and to influence taste, sentiment, and mental habitude. In ancient days his songs kept alive the spirit of the clan while marching to battle; and in the intervals of peace his ballads of love and war were the delight of gentle and simple. The minstrel has gone, along with knights, palmers, and jesters, but in his place has come the printed page, so that whoever will may take hold of all that poets think and feel. . . .

A poet who is also a singer of the divine love and good-will is the modern prophet; he is the living voice of primitive Christianity. It is a noble gift to conceive forms and ideas of beauty, but far more glorious when piety, justice, and brotherhood are themes of song; such poems may be called, without irreverence, exemplars of "the beauty of holiness." . . .

If poets were produced as perfected flowers are, their growth would be a fascinating study. And there are analogies. Flowers have their times of expansion in the life-giving sun, and of self-closure and revery in the coolness of evening: they reach upward to breathe all favoring influences, still holding fast by their roots to mother earth; and when their calyces, "each after his kind," unclose in varying forms and colors, the glory of their being is attained. In thinking of the blossoms of the ideal world it is natural, by comparison, to "consider the lilies," and to wish that all the unfoldings of thought and feeling were as simple and spontaneous as theirs.

—From "The Poet and the Man," by FRANCIS H. UNDERWOOD, LL. D. (Boston: Lee & Shepard Publishers, 1893.)

Return

Out of their crannies, out of their
sheltering rocks,
out of their hillsides, under the slanting wing,
under the crying delirious circles of
swallows,
the rabbits, their whiskers trembling,
are blown into spring;
swept like puffballs, making no
slightest sound,
big-eyed and amazed, they blow over
blossoming ground!

FRANCES FROST.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Trading in Stock Market Irregular And Less Active

Oils and Specialties in Some Demand—Narrow Fluctuations

By Forrest Price

The same kind of market as yesterday's.

It has all the analysts and forecasters puzzled.

The fact that in the sessions of the last week or longer the market leaders have been ignored and almost exclusive attention paid to the little known equities has excited considerable comment.

The New York Stock Exchange governors are looking into the matter.

Almost everything, if it moved at all today, vibrated within a fractional range. The utilities had a short period of activity. Coca Cola advanced 3 points.

And here are some more new highs for the year established in a market where there was "nothing doing":

Spiegel May Stern, Wilson preferred, Tide Water Associated, Lily Tulip Cup, Indian Refining, Maytag, Morrell, Amerada, American Beet Sugar preferred, Briggs & Stratton and the various issues of Armour of Illinois.

Total sales approximated 1,500,000 shares.

In the bond market Santa Fe 4s, Southern Railway 4s, Nickel Plate 5½s, New York Central 5s and Missouri Pacific 5s moved forward moderately. Among the industrials Shell Union 5s, Goodyear 5s, Bethlehem Steel 5s and National Dairy 5¼s changed hands at higher prices. Chile Copper 5s dropped more than a point.

In the late grain trading there was a little buying of wheat, but weakness ruled throughout most of the day. Cotton trading was quiet, and prices were irregular.

Stocks have not made much headway during the last several weeks. Nor have they lost ground. The fact is, they have made moderate gains.

It may be considered remarkable that prices have held their own, in view of the rather chaotic state of thought at Washington regarding the various reform measures concerning business. At the same time, traders and investors alike are cautious. It is generally admitted that prices have discounted much prosperity of the future, and commission house advice is that this is no time to splurge. That this advice is followed by many is seen in the comparatively small volume of daily transactions.

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—Stocks generally displayed a fairly firm undertone today, although there appeared to be a lack of stimulating news as well as market sponsorship.

Modest improvement was shown by some of the metals, oils and packing shares, but most other groups held to an extremely narrow range, and the activity was somewhat under that of the previous session.

Shares of Armour preferred got up more than 2, and Pillsbury and J. C. Penney gained a point or more each. U. S. Smelting, American Smelting, Kennecott, Anaconda and Cerro de Pasco were fractionally to a point higher.

Postal Telegraph preferred, Western Union and International Telephone firmed. Standard Oils of New Jersey and California and Seaboard were up a little.

Rails and Utilities Quiet

Such equities as American Telephone, United States Steel, Consolidated Gas, Montgomery Ward and Allied Chemical were virtually unchanged. The motors were somewhat lower.

Followers of the motor stocks were somewhat confused by the announcement of Henry Ford that he would not join the other major companies in raising the prices of cars, and would, if materials got too high, fabricate his own. If the Detroit manufacturer maintains this position, it was believed that competition in the automotive field would be much keener.

Bonds Well Supported

Further investment buying through the range of high-grade issues gave the bond market good support today. Secondary loans also were higher in many instances, although buying tended to become more selective on the forward movement. Trading was in fair volume during the forenoon.

Over most of the federal list there was a moderate extension of yesterday's sizable gains. Treasury 4¼s pushed up 12-32s of a point, contrasted with gains of 2-32s to 5-32s in other Treasury and Liberty issues.

Foreign bonds were mixed under limited trading. French 7½s improved about a point during the early trading, and Japanese 6½s rose half a point. German Agricultural Bank 6s and Italian 7s were pulled down fractionally by light selling.

Dividend Declarations

Supervised Shares, Inc., declared a quarterly distribution of 1 cent a share on the capital stock, payable April 16 to shareholders of record March 31.

A semiannual distribution of 9.67 cents a share, payable April 15 to holders of Diversified Trustee Shares, series D, is announced by American Trustee Share Corporation, sponsors of the trust.

Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation resumed dividends with a payment of 50 cents, payable May 1 to stock of record April 16.

The Maytag Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share and all dividends in arrears on the $6 first preferred stock, payable on May 1 to stockholders of record April 16. The payment will include five quarterly dividends of $1.50 each now in arrears and the current quarterly dividend of like amount, or a total of $9 a share.

American Smelting & Refining Company declared a dividend of $4.50 a share on the first preferred stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 4. After payment of this amount the accumulations on this issue will be reduced to $5.25 a share.

Plymouth Oil Company's Profit

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—Plymouth Oil Company and its subsidiary, Big Lake Oil Company, report net profit of $47,598 for 1933. This is equal to 4 cents a share on Plymouth's capital stock. For 1932 net profit was $1,867,806 at $1.88 a share.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 Range High	1934 Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 5	Last Apr. 4
11⅛	6⅝	..	Adams Express	1000	10½	9¾	9⅞	10
34⅞	16	1	Adams Millis	7100	34⅞	33¾	34¾	34⅝
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛
7⅝	5⅛	..	Advance Rumely	200	6½	6⅛	6½	..
9⅝	6⅛	.60	Affiliated Prod	1400	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8¼
106¼	93¾	3	Air Reduction	1900	98½	97½	98¼	97½
3¼	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	300	3	3	3	2⅞
23⅞	19¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	4000	21⅞	21⅜	21½	21¾
5¼	2¾	..	Alleghany Corp	5100	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
14⅝	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	3000	12¼	12	12⅛	12
12½	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	400	10½	10	10½	10½
13½	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	200	10⅝	10½	10½	10¾
160¾	144	6	Allied Chem	700	153	151½	151¾	151¾
129¼	122¼	7	Allied Chem pf	400	129¼	129	129¼	..
23⅝	16½	..	Allied Chalmers	3000	19½	19⅛	19⅛	19½
20⅛	12¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	16	16	16	..
7¾	4	..	Amal Leather	700	6¼	5⅞	6¼	5⅝
45	25	.50g	Amal Leather pf	200	40½	40½	40½	..
53¾	41½	2	Amerada	4900	53¾	52¾	53¾	52¼
36	25¼	..	Am Agri Chem	2000	29¼	28¾	29	28¾
23	14½	..	Am Bank Note	2300	19½	18¾	19¾	19
49¾	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	80	47¼	47	47	47
12¾	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	4000	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	12¼
65	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	42000	65	64	65	64¾
38	28	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	33	32½	33	..
107¾	94½	4	Am Can	6000	102¼	101	102	101¼
33⅞	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	700	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛
31½	20½	..	Am Chain pf	100	25	25	25	..
55	46¼	3	Am Chicle	700	55	54½	55	54
62½	47	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
5	2⅝	..	AmEncaustic T	200	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
13¾	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	8700	10⅝	10	10⅛	10
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	23½	22¼	23½	..
25	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	18	18	18	..
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	13	12⅝	12⅝	12½
22⅞	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	700	19	19	19	18¾
10½	7¼	..	Am Hide & L	600	9½	9½	9½	..
42¼	30⅞	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	40⅜	39	40⅛	..
10	6⅛	..	Am Ice	1400	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
11	6½	..	Am International	700	9	8⅞	9	9
1⅛	¾	..	Am La France	600	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
8	4	..	Am La Fr pf	30	8	7½	8	7½
38¾	26¼	..	Am Locomotive	400	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	34
74⅝	50	..	Am Loco pf	100	67	67	67	69½
9⅝	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	200	7	6¾	6⅞	6⅞
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	700	25⅝	25	25¼	25¼
91	79½	..	Am Metals 6%	300	90⅛	89	90⅛	89
34¾	21	1½	Am News	60	31	30½	30½	31
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	6700	9⅝	8½	9¼	8¾
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1700	20	19	19⅝	..
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	700	23½	22½	23	22½
17⅝	13¾	..	Am Radiator	12000	15½	15⅛	15¼	15½
28¼	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	7000	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	24
7⅜	3¼	..	Am Seating	700	5	5	5	..
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	600	1½	1½	1½	..
51¼	40¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	7300	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛	45
118¼	100	..	Am Smelt & R pf	1900	118¼	117¾	118	118
90¼	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	90¼	90¼	90¼	84¾
26⅛	19	..	Am Steel Fdries	1400	22¼	21¾	22	22
44¼	37	2	Am Stores	100	40½	40½	40½	40¾
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	1400	54¾	54¼	54¼	54
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	6900	121	119¼	119¼	120⅛
28¾	1¾	..	hAm Type F pf	10	19¾	19¾	19¾	21½
27⅝	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	7000	02¾	20¾	21¼	29¾
80	54	6	Am Wat 1pf	100	74	74	74	..
17⅛	11⅜	..	Am Woolen	1000	14½	14¼	14½	14½
83¾	61⅝	1¼g	Am Woolen pf	400	74½	74	74¼	74
4¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap	700	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
14⅞	8¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	400	14⅛	14	14⅛	14
9	5⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	44	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
17⅝	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	19000	16⅜	15⅝	16¼	15¾
93½	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	120	93½	92	93	92
33	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	300	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
112	110	7	Archer Dan pf	120	112	112	112	112
88	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	400	87¾	87	87¾	85½
7¼	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	29700	7¼	6⅞	7	6¾
3¾	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	12000	3¾	3⅜	3½	3⅜
68⅛	55	..	Armour Ill pf	19700	68⅛	64½	66¾	64⅝
9	4¼	..	Artloom Corp	110	8	7½	7½	8
3½	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
18¼	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	16⅛
73¾	54	..	Atchison T&SR	4100	67	66	66½	67⅛
58½	70½	4.80e	Atchison pf	400	81⅝	80¼	81⅝	80⅞
54¼	39	..	Atl Coast Line	700	48	47	48	47⅞
22	20	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	21	21	21	..
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Refining	7900	31	30⅝	30¾	31⅛
55½	35¼	.50b	Atlas Powder	200	53¼	52¼	53¼	..
99¼	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	40	99	98	99	98
57⅝	47¾	2	Auburn Auto	1200	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛	53½
16⅝	7	..	Austin Nichols	700	14¾	14⅛	14½	14
10¾	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	9000	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	9¼
			—B—					
16	11	..	Baldwin Loco	13000	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14½
56¼	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	1200	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	55⅞
34½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	3900	29⅞	29¼	29¼	29⅞
37⅝	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	600	33½	32⅛	33½	32
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	400	43⅝	43⅜	43⅜	43½
109	95½	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	106	106	106	105
10	7⅝	..	Barnsdall A	3000	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8⅝
18	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	400	15	14¾	15	14¾
14¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	2700	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13½
23⅞	16⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	2700	19⅞	19¼	19⅝	19⅞
18	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	2000	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	17
33¾	26½	.25b	Best & Co	100	33½	33½	33½	33½
49½	34¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	7900	43⅛	42⅝	42¾	43
82	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	400	76¾	76	76	76¾
40	27	1b	Bigelow Sanford	60	34¾	34	34	34½
26	18	..	Bloomingdale	10	24	24	24	..
100	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	30	100	99	100	98½
68¾	55	3	Bohn Alum & Br	2000	64	63⅝	63¾	63½
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	2700	23½	22⅞	23⅛	23
28⅝	20¾	1	Borg Warner	2100	26	25½	25½	26
18⅛	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	9000	16⅞	16½	16¾	17⅛
22¾	15	1	Briggs & Strat	1200	22¾	22½	22¾	22½
36¼	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	1400	31¼	30¼	31¼	30½
80½	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1700	70⅛	67½	69¾	68¼
61	50¼	3	Brown Shoe	300	58	57½	58	..
10⅞	7	..	Brunswicke Balke	1300	9¼	8⅝	9¼	..
14¼	10	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	700	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11½
7⅝	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	400	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
5⅜	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	600	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	500	13⅝	13	13	13½
6	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	200	5	5	5	..
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	20	11	10⅞	11	10½
19⅝	14¾	.40	Burroughs Add	700	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝
4¾	2⅛	..	Butterick	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
63	47¼	..	Byers pf	20	55	55	55	..
			—C—					
27¼	18¾	.25b	Calif Packing	1300	27⅛	25½	27	25⅛
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	2000	5½	5¼	5½	5¼
15⅞	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	14½	14½	14½	14¾
29⅛	24¼	1	Canada Dry	800	27⅝	27⅜	27⅛	27⅞
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	7600	17⅜	16⅞	17	17¼
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	900	37⅛	37	37	37
86¾	65¼	..	Case Thresh	1900	72¾	71⅝	71⅝	73½
32⅞	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	4200	32¼	32	32	32
44⅞	33⅞	..	Celanese Corp	2500	37¼	36⅝	36¾	37⅝
4⅝	2¼	h	Celotex Co	100	4	4	4	..
3¼	1¼	h	Celotex vtc	1200	2⅞	2½	2⅞	2¼
14⅝	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	380	14⅞	13⅝	14⅝	13¾
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	400	26⅝	26½	26½	26⅝
12¾	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	..
40¼	31¼	..	Cerro de Pasco	5100	37¼	36⅝	37	36⅜
7½	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	6300	7¾	7	7¾	6⅞
35	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	500	35	33½	35	32½
16½	11	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	11½	11½	11½	12¼
46	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1300	44	43½	44	43
46⅝	39½	.280	Ches & Ohio	6800	46	45⅝	46	46⅛
5½	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	500	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
11⅞	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	700	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅞
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	2400	13⅝	13	13⅝	13⅛
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	500	24⅝	24½	24⅝	24¼
9⅞	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	800	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
22¼	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	600	20¼	20	20	20⅝
6¼	2¾	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	700	5	4¾	4⅞	5
30¾	19¼	1b	Chickasha Cot O	500	29	28½	28⅝	28½
11⅝	6	..	Childs Company	300	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅛
60⅜	49⅛	1	Chrysler	24800	55¼	54⅛	54¼	55½
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	22	21½	22	21¼
2⅛	⅞	..	City Stores	700	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
21¾	8¾	.20b	Clark Equipment	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
40½	28	1	Cluett Peabody	700	41½	40	41½	39¾
18⅛	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3800	17¼	16⅜	17⅛	16½
87	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	300	88	87	88	..
28½	18	..	Collins & Aikman	700	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	25
92½	79	7	Collins & A pf	90	91	91	91	91
8¾	3⅝	..h	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	7	6¾	6⅞	7
32	10½	..h	Colo F&I pf	50	27½	26½	26½	28
40⅜	27	..	Colo & Southern	10	37½	37½	37½	38
33¼	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	50	28	27¼	28	..
19¼	11⅛	.50	Columbia Gas	4500	15⅞	14⅝	15½	15¼
76⅛	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	73	73	73	73
66¾	41	5	Columbia G pf B	10	63½	63½	63½	..
30½	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	2200	30½	29⅝	30¼	29⅞
71	58	2	Columbian Carb	1800	69¾	68¾	69¾	69
32½	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	3200	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	32¼
50	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	49	49	49	..
101	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	99
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	30	28	28	28	28¾
57⅝	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	1800	56⅝	55¾	56⅝	56⅛
105½	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	105½	105¼	105½	..
36¾	26	.60	Comm Solvents	6400	29⅜	29	29	29⅛
3¾	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	5900	2¾	2½	2⅝	2½
44⅞	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	900	41½	39⅝	40½	39¾
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	500	29	28	28⅞	28⅝
5¾	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	600	4⅝	4¼	4¼	..
17½	10⅜	.50b	Consol Film I pf	400	16¼	16	16¼	16
47⅞	35⅝	3	Consol Gas	10400	39	36¾	38¾	37¾
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	900	88½	87	88	87½
4⅜	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	400	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
14¼	9¾	.28b	Consol Oil	7200	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	12¾
2⅛	⅞	..	Consol Textile	600	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
10	6⅛	..	Container A	500	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9¼
4½	2⅝	..	Container B	500	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜
81½	75	2½	Cont Can	4500	79⅞	79	79⅞	79¼
11¾	7⅛	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	10	10	10	10
34⅞	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	400	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	32⅜
2⅜	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	500	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
20¾	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	8900	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	20¼
84½	69¾	3	Corn Products	1800	75¾	75	75½	75½
144½	135	7	Corn Prod pf	30	144½	143½	144	..
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	400	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅝
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	200	32½	32½	32½	32¾
36¼	28½	..	Crown Cork & S	600	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	30¼
6¼	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerback	1800	5¾	5½	5⅝	5⅞
39⅝	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	1000	32½	32	32	32¼
10½	3¼	..	Cuba Ry pf	20	7½	7	7	..
9⅝	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	8	8	8	8
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	800	47½	47	47	47
25¼	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	2100	24¾	23¾	24½	23¾
71	43½	1¼g	Curtis Pub pf	1300	69¾	69¼	69¾	69¼
5⅝	2⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	9200	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3100	11¾	11½	11½	11¾
84	80¼	7	Cushman 8%	90	84	84	84	84
21⅛	11	..	Cutler Hammer	500	12¼	18	18	18¼
			—D—					
8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	100	7	7	7	7⅛
34⅞	26½	..	Deere & Co	2100	29½	29	29	30
73½	53	..	Del & Hudson	900	65⅞	65	65⅞	65¼
33¾	22½	..	Del Lack & W	1400	28⅛	27¾	28⅜	28⅜
13⅛	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	200	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11¼
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	1400	80¼	79	80¼	80
28½	23	1	Diamond Match	100	24½	24½	24½	24
31½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	28½	28⅛	28½	28¾
40⅞	32	1.25¶	Dome Mines	4300	39⅝	39	39	39¾
23	19	1.20¶	Dominion Stores	100	21½	21½	21½	22
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	1500	25⅝	25	25	25½
103⅞	90⅝	2	du Pont de Nem	5400	99⅛	97¾	98½	98¼
121	115	6	du Pont deb	900	120¾	120½	120½	121
101¼	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	100	100	100	100¼
			—E—					
12¾	5⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	10½	10⅛	10½	11
93¾	79	3	Eastman Kodak	200	88	88	88	89
135¾	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	100	135¾	135¾	135¾	..
22⅞	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	800	20½	20	20	20½
19¼	11⅝	..	Eitingon Schild	600	15½	15¼	15¼	15⅞
31⅝	18⅞	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1400	28¾	28½	28¾	28¼
7½	3⅝	..	Elec Boat	500	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5¾
7⅛	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
9⅝	4⅝	..	Elec Pow & Lt	8600	7¾	6¾	7⅛	7
19¾	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	2800	14⅛	13	14	13¼
20¼	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	2500	15¾	14½	15	14⅝
52	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	300	48	47½	47½	47½
3¾	1¼	h	Elk Horn Coal pf	400	2	2	2	..
63	51⅝	3	Endicott Johnson	100	56¼	56¼	56¼	56
126	120	7	Endicott John pf	80	125	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞
8¾	4½	..	Engineers Pub S	1100	6¼	5¼	5⅝	5⅝
23½	11⅝	..	Engineers P S 5pf	600	16	14¾	16	15
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	700	16½	14⅞	16½	..
10⅜	8⅛	1	Equitable Off Blg	1400	8½	8¼	8½	8⅜
24⅞	13⅞	..	Erie RR	1200	22⅜	21½	22	21½
28⅞	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	800	26½	25⅞	26½	26⅛
14⅝	7⅛	.50	Eureka Vacuum	100	12	12	12	12¼
23⅝	9	..	Evans Products	800	20½	20⅛	20⅛	20⅝
			—F—					
2¼	1⅝	..	Fairbanks Co	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
2	1	..	Fairbanks Co ct	100	2	2	2	2
9⅝	4½	..	Fairbanks pf	120	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	8¾
7	3	..	Fairbanks pf ct	220	7	6	7	6½
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	400	15¾	15¼	15¼	..
61	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	20	52	52	52	52
11¼	7¼	..	Fed Lt & Trac	1800	11	10¾	10¾	11
8¾	6	..	Fed Motor Tr	200	7	7	7	7
4	1¾	..	Fed Water Serv	600	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
31	22¾	.60¶	Fed'd Dept Sto	300	29¾	29½	29½	29
34⅛	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	31¾	31¾	31¾	31½
11	7	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	10	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
25¼	18	.40	Firestone T&R	900	21¾	21⅜	21¾	21¾
62½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	600	63¼	61⅜	63¼	61¼
17⅝	9⅝	..	Follansbee B	400	13	12½	12⅞	12¾
22	13	..	Foster-Wheeler	1400	19½	19	19⅛	19⅝
17¼	12½	..	Foundation	3100	15⅝	15½	15½	15¾
17⅝	12¼	..	Fox Film A	2600	16	15⅝	16	15⅝
50⅜	40¾	2	Freeport Texas	1600	45⅝	44½	45	45¼
31½	16½	..	Fuller pr pf	110	30	29½	30	30
17	9	..	Fuller 2pf	70	15¼	14½	15	15¼
			—G—					
4⅝	2⅛	..	Gabriel Snub A	800	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
11½	7⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	500	10	9⅞	9⅞	9¾
43⅝	33⅛	1	Gen Am Trans	1200	40¾	39⅞	40½	39⅞
21¾	15⅛	..	Gen Asphalt	1600	20¼	19¾	20	20
14⅝	11	1	Gen Baking	900	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	11¾
108½	100½	8	Gen Baking pf	20	103	103	103	103
10⅛	5¾	..	Gen Bronze	900	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8⅞
6⅛	3⅝	..	Gen Cable	400	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
12	6	..	Gen Cable A	800	11⅞	11½	11½	11⅝
25¼	18½	.60	Gen Electric	14800	22⅜	22¼	22¼	22⅜
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	600	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12¼
36⅞	32⅜	1.80	Gen Foods	800	34½	34	34	34½
1¾	¾	..	Gen Gas & E A	1400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	900	58¾	58¼	58⅝	58¼
42	33½	1	Gen Motors	24100	38⅞	38½	38⅝	38⅞
100	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	500	100	100	100	100
5½	3⅝	..	Gen Out Ad	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5½
17	8¾	..	Gen Out Ad A	700	17	16¼	17	16⅝
17¾	10½	.15b	Gen Print Ink	20	17¾	16	17¾	..
5⅝	2½	..	Gen Pub Service	100	4	4	4	..
45¾	33	1	Gen Ry Signal	300	43	42¾	43	43
3⅝	1⅝	..	Gen Realty	600	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅞
19½	12¼	..	Gen Refract ct	200	14½	14¼	14¼	14½
12½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1200	11	10¾	11	11
6⅜	4½	..	Gimbel Bros	1200	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¼
30	16¼	..	Gimbel Bros pf	100	25	25	25	25
25	15⅜	1	Glidden	1800	25⅜	24⅞	25¼	25⅜
9½	5½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	2200	9	8⅝	8⅞	9
22⅝	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	3400	22	21⅜	21⅞	21½
109	96½	6	Gold Dust pf	100	106	106	106	..
59⅞	40	..	Goodrich pf	500	57	56⅜	57	57¼
18	12⅝	..	Goodrich	2700	16⅜	15¾	16¼	16¼
41⅜	33⅝	..	Goodyear	3400	35¾	34⅜	35⅜	35½
86¼	75	4	Goodyear 1pf	100	80	80	80	79¾
11¾	7	..	Gotham Silk Hos	2600	11	10½	10½	11⅜
4½	2¾	..	Graham Paige	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
13⅝	8	..	Granby	800	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
8¾	4	..	Grand Union	200	7¼	7	7	7⅜
37¼	23	3	Grand Un pf	200	35¾	35	35¾	34½
40⅜	34	1	Grant (WT)	300	39½	39¼	39½	39½
32½	18⅝	..	Great Nor pf	1700	28½	27½	28	28⅛
15⅛	11	.50b	Great Nor Ore	400	14¼	14	14¼	14
34⅞	25⅞	2.40	Great West Sug	2600	29⅝	29	29¼	29¾
3½	¾	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	2½	2½	2½	2¾
31	7¼	..	Guan Sug pf	20	24	24	24	24
16¼	5⅞	..	Gulf Mobile & N	100	13	13	13	12⅝
35⅝	15	..	Gulf Mobile pf	100	29	29	29	28¾
81⅞	47	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	20	77	77	77	..
			—H—					
28¼	27	1¾	Hack W pf A	40	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
8¼	5	..	Hahn Dept Sto	5100	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
45¼	25¼	..	Hohn D S pf	500	43¼	42½	42½	42½
9⅞	3½	..	Hall Printing	400	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
34½	25	..	Hamilton W pf	20	34½	34½	34½	33⅞
24¾	14½	..	Harbison Walker	800	23⅝	23	23	23¼
45½	19¾	..	Hat Corp pf	20	43	43	43	..
6¾	1¼	..	Hayes Body	300	5¾	5½	5⅝	5¾
96¾	86¾	5	Hazel Atlas	300	91¼	91	91¼	91
12⅛	9	..	Hercules Motors	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	..
71½	59	2	Hercules Powder	400	69⅛	69	69	69
119¾	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	20	119	118½	119	..
57½	48½	3	Mershey Choc	100	55	55	55	..
89¾	83	4¶	Hershey Choc pf	100	89	89	89	..
8⅝	5½	..	Holland Furnace	800	8	7¾	7¾	8
10⅞	5¾	..	Holland Furnace	800	8	7¾	7¾	8
10⅞	5¾	.12½b	Hollander	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
23¼	11	..	Houdaille Her A	300	20¾	20½	20¾	..
6⅞	3¾	..	Houdaille Her B	900	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6
29⅞	21	..	Houston Oil	200	26¾	26¾	26¾	27¼
5½	3½	..	Houston Oil new	1100	5¼	5	5⅛	5¼
52¼	35½	3	Howe Sound	5200	52¼	50¾	51½	51⅞
12⅛	7½	..	Hudson & Man	200	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9¼
26¼	18	..	Hud & Man pf	600	20¼	19	19	20
24½	13⅝	..	Hudson Motor	6100	21¾	21¼	21⅝	22
7¼	4	..	Hupp Motors	700	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅞
			—I—					
38⅞	28½	..	Ill Central	1500	32½	32	32	32⅛
4¾	2⅞	..	Indian Refining	500	4¾	4	4¼	3¼
96⅞	74¾	5	Indus Rayon	1400	81½	80¾	81½	81
73¾	59½	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	500	68	68	67	67
49¾	40½	..	Inland Steel	200	44½	44¼	44½	43¼
6⅞	4½	..	Inspiration Cop	400	6	5⅜	5⅞	5½
4	2¼	.10	Insuranshare Md	400	4	3¾	4	..
13¾	7⅜	h	Interboro Rap T	300	9	9	9	8¾
11¼	6	..	Interlake Iron	300	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
149¼	132	6	Int Business M	200	134¼	134¼	134¼	..
12⅛	5⅝	.20	Int Carriers	200	10	10	10	10¼
37¾	28½	..	Int Cement	1000	29	28⅝	28¾	29
46⅞	37⅝	.60	Int Harvester	3600	42	41½	41½	42
9⅛	4¾	..	Int Hydroelec	400	7¾	7¼	7½	7½
6	3⅛	..	Int Merc Marine	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
28½	21	10b	Int Nickel	10000	28	27¾	27⅞	27¾
121½	115¾	7	Int Nickel pf	400	120⅜	120⅛	120⅜	120¼
18⅞	10¼	..	Int Pap&P pf	800	14½	14¼	14½	14
18½	9	..	It Print Ink	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17½
17½	7⅝	..	Int Rys C A pf	30	17½	16	17½	16
28⅝	21	1½	It Salt	200	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	28⅝
17¾	13½	..	Int Tel & Tel	8900	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
14⅛	3½	..	Iterstate Dept S	800	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	13⅜
			—J—					
47⅞	33	3	Jewel Tea	400	46	45¾	46	45½
66⅜	52⅛	..	Johns Manvile	2000	58½	57½	57¾	58
77	62	..	Jones & L'lin pf	70	69	68	69	68
			—K—					
19¼	11	..	Kan C South	500	16	15⅞	16	16
18¼	13⅞	.25b	Kayser (J) & Co	1000	17⅛	17	17⅛	17⅛
4½	2¼	..	Kelly-Springfield	400	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼
20	11	..	Kelly-Sp 6% pf	100	14½	14½	14½	14½
21¼	11⅞	⅛	Kelvinator Corp	1500	20½	19⅝	20¼	19⅞
23	17¾	..	Kennecott Cop	13900	21⅜	20½	21⅛	20½
6	3	..	Kiney & Co	400	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
29¾	13½	..	Kinney pf	200	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	..
22¾	13⅜	.80	Kresge	4900	20½	20¼	20½	29¼
111	101	7	Kresge pf	20	110½	110½	110½	110½
55	19	..	Kresge D S pf	30	53	52⅞	53	53
59	36	1¶	Kresge Co	300	59	59	59	..
32⅞	23¼	1¶	Kroger Groc & B	4000	32¼	32	32⅛	32¼
			—L—					
63½	37	..	Laclede Gas StL	90	40	37	40	37½
10⅞	5	..	Lane Bryant	400	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¾
14⅛	8	.20	Lee Rubber	300	12½	12½	12½	12⅜
21¼	13	..	Lehigh Val RR	800	18¾	18¼	18¾	18⅝
78	65⅛	2.40	Lehman Corp	600	73¾	73½	73¾	73¼
20	17⅛	1.60	Life Saver	200	19¼	19¼	19¼	19⅜
43⅞	34¼	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	1000	38¼	37¾	38¼	38
22½	16	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	4000	22⅝	21¾	22½	21¾
33⅜	26½	1	Liquid Carbonic	2300	29	28⅝	28⅝	28¾
34⅜	25¾	1	Loew's Inc	15000	34	32¼	33¾	32¾
92½	72	6½	Loews pf	200	93½	93½	93½	..
3	1⅝	..	Loft Inc	300	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
21	15	1¾	Louisville G&E A	300	18½	17¾	18⅛	17⅞
61⅛	48¼	1½b	Louisville & N	500	58	57⅞	58	..
3⅜	1¼	..	LouisianaOR	19000	3⅜	3	3⅛	3¼
23½	7¼	..	Louisiana OR pf	40	23	21¾	23	21
19½	15	..	Ludlum Steel	100	17	17	17	17¼
			—M—					
41¾	30¾	1	Mack Trucks	1900	34½	33⅞	34	34¼
62⅛	48	2	Macy (RH) & Co	5800	49¼	48½	48½	48⅝
19½	15½	.50b	Magma Copper	800	19½	18⅞	19¼	18¾
4⅜	2⅝	..	Madison Sq Gar	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
4	1⅞	..	Mallinson	500	3	2⅞	3	..
8¾	1¾	h	Manati Sug pf	10	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
8½	4¼	..	Mandel Bros	300	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
19⅝	15	..	Man Elv mg	200	16¾	16¼	16¾	16¾
5⅜	4⅝	..	Marancha Corp	200	5	4⅞	5	5
9	5¾	.40	Marine Mid	400	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½
19½	12½	..	Marshall Field	7500	19½	19	19	19¼
12⅝	6½	..	Martin Parry	300	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
40¾	32¼	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	1500	35⅛	34½	35⅛	34¾
42¼	30	1.60	May Dept Stores	800	42	41⅛	41⅛	42
8¾	4⅜	..	Maytag	300	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
28	10	..	Maytag pf ww	1500	28	27	27½	27
92½	49	6	Maytag 1pf	150	92½	90	90	89¾
31⅝	24	2	McCall Corp	500	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	..
4½	1⅛	h	McCrory Stores	600	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
4¼	1⅜	h	McCrory B	300	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
25¾	5¼	h	McCrory pf	500	21	20⅜	21	20
50¼	38½	1	McIntyre Porcu	8500	49	74¾	47⅞	48¾
94¼	83½	4	McKeesport Tin	1000	89⅞	89	89⅞	90½
5⅝	1	..h	McLellan Stores	4500	3¾	3½	3½	3⅜
52	9½	..h	McLellan Sto pf	400	43	43	43	44½
25	21	1.89	Met-Gldwyn pf	500	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	..
6½	4⅛	..	Miami Cop	400	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
14¾	11⅝	..	Mid-Cont Pet	2000	14¼	13⅞	14	14
21⅞	12¼	..	Midland Steel	800	18⅛	17¼	71¼	18
52	36	1	Min Honeywell	500	50½	50	50½	50
5⅞	2⅛	..	Min Moline	300	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
1⅜	½	..h	Min & StL	300	1	1	1	..
14⅞	8	..	Mo Kan & Tex	800	12	11¾	11¾	12
34⅝	17¾	..	Mo K&T pf	400	27⅜	27	27	27½
6	3	..h	Mo Pacific	300	5⅛	4⅞	5	..
9¾	4½	..h	Mo Pacific pf	500	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	8
19¼	12½	..	Mohawk Carpet	600	15⅞	15¾	15¾	16
96½	75	1¼	Monsanto Chem	1400	94¾	94	94¼	95¾
35⅝	21¼	..	Montgom Ward	19500	32¼	31⅝	31⅞	32⅛
50	37	3	Morrell & Co	600	50	49	50	46¼
1⅜	⅝	..	Mother Lode	400	1	1	1	1
12	7¼	..	Moto Met Gauge	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅞
44¾	30	..	Motor Products	800	35¼	34½	35¼	36½
16½	9	..	Motor Wheel	900	14¾	14⅝	14¾	14⅝
14¾	5¼	..	Mullins Mfg	300	14	13K	13K	14
34⅞	12⅛	..	Mullins pf	20	32	32	32	32
25	13¾	..	Munsingwear	200	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	25
11⅝	6⅛	..	Murray Body	700	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
			—N—					
32¼	23	1	Nash Motors	4400	26½	26	26¼	26½
8⅞	4¼	..	Nat Acme	900	8	7¾	8	8
13¼	7⅝	..	Natl Avia Corp	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
12¼	3¼	..	Nat Bel H pf	1500	10	9¾	9¾	9⅞
49½	39⅞	2.80	Nat Biscuit	900	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	42⅞
23⅝	16½	..	Nat Cash Reg	700	19¼	19¼	19¼	19⅜
17½	13	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	3500	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞
3	1	h	Nat Dept Stores	600	2¼	1⅞	2	2¼
19⅝	5	h	Nat Dept S pf	200	15¼	14	14	15¼
15½	8¼	.80	Nat Pow & Lt	1400	12⅝	11⅝	11¾	11¼
3¼	1⅛	..	Nat Rys Mex 1pf	490	2⅝	2	2	2⅝
1	⅜	..	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	100	¾	¾	¾	..
58¼	49	1	Nat Steel	600	48⅝	48	48⅝	48½
18¾	11⅛	..	Nat Supply	2200	18	17	17⅝	17
48	33½	..	Nat Supply pf	150	47	45⅛	47	45½
18⅞	15⅝	.60	Nat Tea	1900	17⅝	17	17	17⅝
22¾	6½	..	Neisner Bros	500	22½	20¼	22½	..
42½	41⅛	..	J J Newbury Co	900	43	42¾	43	42⅞
103	100	..	J J Newbury pf	100	103	103	103	102
13	6	..	Newport Indus	400	10½	10¼	10⅜	10⅝
24⅜	15	..	NY Air Brake	300	21½	20¼	21½	..
45¼	31½	..	NY Central	7200	36⅜	35⅞	35⅞	36⅛
2⅜	1⅞	..	NY Cent Rts	19400	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
25¾	15	..	NY Chi & StL	100	21½	21½	21½	21½
34¾	17½	..	NY C & StL pf	400	31¼	30¼	31⅛	31
20	8	..	NY Dock pf	100	17	17	17	..
139	108	5	NY & Harlem	20	127	127	127	123½
1¼	½	..	NY Investors	100	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
24⅛	14¼	..	NY NH & H	1800	19	18⅞	18⅞	19⅛
37⅝	23½	..	NY NH & H pf	100	32	32	32	32
22⅞	11⅝	.40	NY Shipbldg	800	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	19¾
89	73½	7	NY Shipbldg pf	20	87	87	87	87
41¾	33¼	.50e	Noranda M	8900	42¼	41¼	41⅜	42⅜
3	1¼	..	Norfolk & South	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
91½	82	4	Norfolk & W pf	10	91½	91½	91½	91½
25¼	13⅛	.50j	North American	3200	19½	18¼	19⅛	18¼
43	34	3	North Amer pf	100	42	42	42	41¾
8¾	4⅛	..	No Am Aviation	1800	6⅛	6	6⅛	6⅛
35⅛	21⅛	..	Northern Pacific	2500	33¼	32	32⅞	32⅛
			—O—					
15⅞	12⅜	..	Ohio Oil	4100	14¼	13⅝	14¼	14
7	3⅜	..	Oliver Farm Eq	1100	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	5⅝
27⅜	12	..	Oliver F E ppf	100	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	22
6⅛	5⅛	..	Omnibus	400	5½	5⅛	5½	5½
14⅝	7⅛	..	Oppenheim Col	2400	14½	14	14	14¼
19⅝	14⅜	.60	Otis Elevator	800	16¼	15¾	15¾	16⅜
101	92	6	Otis Elev pf	100	100	100	100	100
8	4⅛	..	Otis Steel	500	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
44	32⅜	2	Outlet Co	30	45	44	45	42¾
94	78¼	3	Owens Ill Glass	200	85	85	85	85½
			—P—					
6	3	..	Pacific Coast	100	4½	4½	4½	..
10⅝	3¾	..	Pacific Coast 1pf	100	8	8	8	8
6½	2	..	Pacific Coast 2pf	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
23½	15½	1.50	Pacific Gas&El	800	20¼	19⅝	20¼	19¾
37	23½	3	Pacific Lighting	400	35½	34⅞	35½	34⅞
85½	72	6	Pacific Tel&Tel	30	82	82	82	82
8¼	6½	..	Pac W Oil Corp	1100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
6⅜	3⅞	..	Packard Motor	8400	5⅞	5½	5⅝	5¾
2⅜	1¼	..	Panhandle P & R	4500	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
17½	12	..	Panhandle pf	10	20¾	20¾	20¾	20
5⅞	1¾	h	Paramnt Pub ctfs	26400	5¾	5⅜	5¾	5¾
35½	24	..	Park & Tilford	2500	32¾	32	32⅝	32⅜
6⅞	3⅛	..	Park Utah	4200	5⅝	5¾	5½	5⅝
4⅛	1½	..	Pathe Exchange	2100	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
21⅜	10½	..	Pathe Exch A	2500	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	20
21½	17⅜	..	Patino Mines	1100	20¾	19¾	19¾	20½
4¼	2	..	Peerless Motor	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
7¾	3⅞	..	Penn Dixie Cem	300	6⅛	6	6	6¼
67½	51½	1.20	Penney (JC)	900	66¼	65⅜	66¼	65
39⅛	29¼	.50b	Pennsylvania RR	5200	35	34½	34⅞	35
43⅞	27	..	Peoples GasLt&C	800	39½	37½	38¼	37½
38	18	..	Pere Marq ppf	100	35	35	35	35
15	9¼	1	Pet Milk	200	14¼	14	14	14¼
14¼	9	.50	Petroleum	900	13	12½	12½	12⅞
18⅜	5¼	.25b	Phelps Dodge	4400	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
36½	24¼	3	Phila Co 6%	200	31½	31½	31½	..
6¾	3¼	..	Phila & Reading	100	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
19	9	..	Phillips Jones	400	19	18	19	..
18⅞	15¼	.25	Phillips Pet	8500	19⅞	19⅜	19¾	19¾
6½	2	..	Pierce-Arrow	700	5	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
1⅛	¾	..	Pierce Oil	300	1	⅞	1	⅞
10¾	7½	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
24⅝	18½	1	Pillsbury Flour	900	24⅝	22½	23¼	22¾
18½	9½	..	Pitts Coal	100	15	15	15	..
11⅞	7	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	6200	11⅛	10¼	10½	11¼
3½	2	..	Pitts Terminal	100	2	2	2	..
5	1¾	..	Pittston Co	100	3	3	3	..
16¼	12⅝	1	Plymouth Oil	3900	14¼	14	14¼	14¼
14⅞	9¼	..	Poor & Co B	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
29⅜	21	..	Postal Tel pf	2700	26⅝	25½	25¾	25½
5½	1⅞	..	Pressed Steel Car	100	4	4	4	4
41¼	36	1.50	Procter & Gam	1200	36½	36	36½	36
108	102½	5	Procter & G pf	20	109	109	109	107¾
1¼	⅞	..	Prod & Refiners	1200	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
6⅞	2½	..	Prod & Ref pf	200	5½	5	5	5
45	34	2.80	Public Service	3300	38⅜	37⅛	38⅛	37¼
84	67	5	Pub Serv 5%	200	76	76	76	..
95	79	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	92¾	92¾	92¾	..
101¼	40	5	Pub Serv E&G pf	100	100½	100½	100½	..
59⅜	50¼	3	Pullman	600	55	54½	55	54½
14⅞	10⅛	..	Pure Oil	3900	13¼	12¾	13⅛	13⅛
80	55¾	..	Pure Oil pf	50	74½	73½	73½	74
18¼	12¼	1	Purity Bakeries	300	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16½
			—R—					
9⅛	6½	..	Radio Corp Amer	22500	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
34⅛	23¼	..	Radio pf A	700	34	33⅝	33¾	33⅝
26¼	15	..	Radio pf B	15200	25⅞	25¼	25¼	25⅝
4¼	2¼	h	Radio-Keith-O	4100	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
23	16	1	Raybestos Man	500	20¾	20½	20¾	20⅝
35½	29½	2	Reading 2pf	200	35½	35½	35½	34⅝
14	8⅝	..	Real Silk Hosiery	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11½
52	45	..	Real Silk H pf	30	50	50	50	50
6	2⅛	..	Reis & Co	3100	5⅝	4⅛	4½	5⅝
38¾	13½	..	Reis & Co pf	700	36½	34½	34½	37
13⅝	6⅝	..	Remington Rand	500	12½	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
5½	3⅛	..	Reo Motors	700	4½	4½	4½	4½
25¾	16	..	Republic I & S	4600	22	21¾	21¾	21⅞
67½	39	..	Repub I&S pf	800	59½	58½	59	58½
71	46	..	Revere C&B pf	10	71	71	71	70
21¾	15½	1	Reynolds Metal	1100	21	20⅞	21	20¾
12¾	6½	..	Reynolds Spring	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10¾
31¾	26⅝	..	Roan Antlp CM	800	29⅝	29	29⅜	29¼
10¼	4	.20b	Rossia In Co Am	400	8½	8¼	8¼	8¾
39⅛	35⅝	1.07½e	Royal Dutch	100	36½	36½	36½	..
			—S—					
56	44	3	Safeay Stores	2200	54¼	53	53	54
101	84¾	6	Safeway S 6%	30	101	99¾	99¾	..
109⅛	98½	7	Safeway S 7%	160	109⅛	109	109⅛	109⅛
27⅞	20¾	..	St Joseph Lead	1300	23¾	22¾	23½	22⅞
4⅜	2⅜	..	hStL & SF	2600	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
5⅞	2¼	..	hStL & SF pf	4700	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	6⅛
12¼	6	..	Savage Arms	200	9⅝	9½	9½	..
50	41	1.50	Scott Paper	220	50	49	50	49
2	1	..	hSeaboard Air L	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
3⅛	1¾	..	hSeaboard A L pf	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
38⅛	25⅜	.60¶	Seaboard Oil	4600	38⅛	37	37¾	37
51¼	40½	..	Sears Roebuck	8100	49½	48¾	49	49⅛
4¼	2¼	..	Second Nat Inv	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
2	1	..h	Seneca Cop	1400	1½	1¼	1½	1⅛
8¼	4¾	..	Servel Inc	3700	8	7¾	7¾	8
13⅞	6¾	.24	Shattuck (FG)	1100	10⅜	12	12¼	11⅞
11½	7⅞	..	Shell Union Oil	900	10⅜	10	10	10⅛
24⅛	17	..	Simmons	9600	22	21¼	21¼	22
11¼	9	.25	Simms Petroleum	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
11½	7⅞	..	Skelly Oil	500	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛
65	54¾	..	Skelly Oil pf ww	100	65	65	65	..
15	6¾	..	Snider Packing	2600	14¼	14	14¼	14¼
19⅞	15⅛	.15b	Socony Vacuum	8700	17	16¾	17	17
22½	15¼	2	So Calif Edison	1900	19⅞	19	19¼	19¼
33¾	18½	..	Southern Pacific	4800	28⅝	27⅞	28	28
39⅝	31⅝	2.40	So P Rico Sugar	900	34½	34⅛	34¼	34¼
36½	37¾	..	Southern Ry	1200	32⅜	31⅜	32¼	32
40⅞	27¾	..	Southern Ry pf	600	37	36½	36½	37
46½	39	4	So Ry M&O	100	42	42	42	42
45	30	..	Spang Chal pf	10	44	44	44	..
8	3⅝	..	Sparks Withing	6500	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	7
11⅞	5⅝	..	Sperry Corp	12800	10¾	10½	10⅝	10¾
60¼	19	..	Spieg May Stern	8900	60⅛	58	58¾	57½
25¼	20⅜	1	Stand Brands	21600	22⅞	22½	22½	22⅜
17	6⅝	..	Stand Gas & El	2500	13¼	12⅛	12¾	12¼
17	7⅜	..	Stand G&E pf	1400	12⅞	12	12⅜	12
33	16	1.80	Stand G&E 6%	100	24⅜	24⅝	24⅝	22¼
36⅜	17½	2.10	Stand G&E27%	300	27⅛	26¼	27⅛	..
1¾	⅞	..	Stand Investing	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
42⅞	35¼	1	Stand Oil Calif	7900	38	37½	37⅞	37⅜
105⅛	96½	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	300	105	105	105	..
38	33⅝	2	Stand Oil Kan	400	37¼	37	37	37
50⅛	44½	1	Stand Oil NJ	8100	46¼	45¾	46	45¾
12¾	6	..	Starrett Co	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12¾
10⅝	6¼	..	Stewart Warner	500	9¼	9	9⅛	9⅛
13¼	6	..	Stone & Webster	1700	10⅛	9½	9⅞	9½
9¼	4⅜	h	Studebaker	2500	7¾	7½	7½	7⅞
47	19½	h	Studebaker pf	300	34	34	34	33⅞
110½	100	6	Sun Oil pf	7000	109½	109½	109½	109
3	1¾	..	Superior Oil	800	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
5¾	3¼	..	Sweets Co Amer	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
2½	1¼	..	Symington	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
5⅝	3¼	..	Symington A	200	4	4	4	..
			—T—					
15¼	10¾	1	Telautograph	200	12	12	12	12
6¾	4⅛	..	Tennessee Corp	100	6	6	6	6
29⅞	23⅛	1	Texas Corp	600	27¾	27⅛	27⅝	27¾
43⅛	34½	2	Texas Gulf Sul	2800	38⅜	37¼	37⅞	37½
43¼	18⅝	..	Texas & Pacific	400	36	35	36	..
6½	3⅛	..	Texas & Pac Coal	28500	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	6¼
12	6¾	..	Texas & P Land	6800	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	10⅜
15½	10	..	Thatcher Mfg	300	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¾
9⅛	5¾	..	Thermoid	1600	7¼	7	7¼	7⅛
8¼	6	..	Third Ave Ry	200	6½	6½	6½	..
19⅝	13½	.85e	Third Nat Inv	100	17½	17½	17½	..
11	7½	1	Thompson	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
20¼	13⅛	..	Thompson Prod	4700	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	19¼
5½	3	..	Thompson Star	3400	4⅞	4½	4½	4⅞
24⅛	19	..	Thompson St pf	100	21	21	21	..
12	8½	..	Tide Water Asso	16800	12	11⅝	12	11½
77½	64½	2½g	Tide W Asso pf	300	76⅝	76⅜	76⅝	76½
36	31	.50	Tide Water Oil	200	36	36	36	36
7⅜	3⅞	..	Timken-Detroit	3200	7⅛	7	7	7
41	29⅛	.60	Timken Roller	1600	35½	35	35½	35½
8½	6½	.12½b	Transamerica	1200	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7
13½	8½	..	Transue & Wil	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
6¾	4⅜	..	Tri Continental	900	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
40	33	2.50	Trico Products	500	38⅜	38¼	38¼	38⅛
9⅝	4⅞	..	Truscon Steel	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
			—U—					
4	2⅜	..	Ulen& Co	800	3½	3¼	3½	3⅝
51¼	36	1	Underwd El Fish	100	45	45	45	45½
60⅞	43	1	Union Bag & P	300	53	52⅞	53	53
50⅞	41½	1	Union Carbide	2400	45	44	44¾	44½
20½	15⅞	1	Union Oil Calif	800	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
133	110½	6	Union Pacific	1200	129½	129	129	129½
83½	71¾	4	Union Pacific pf	800	81½	81¼	81½	81
21	15⅝	1.20	Union Tank Car	1300	19¾	18⅞	18⅞	18½
37⅞	17⅞	..	United Air & Tr	3100	23⅞	23	23¼	23¼
27½	23	1.60	United Biscuit	400	25¼	25½	25½	25¼
40¼	35	1.75	United Carbon	300	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	38¼
8⅞	4½	..	United Corp	19500	6¾	6	6½	6¼
37⅞	24¾	3	United Corp pf	1000	33¼	32¼	33	32¼
5⅝	3⅛	..	United El Coal	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
69⅝	59	2¶	United Fruit	1900	70¼	69⅜	70⅛	69¾
20¼	14¼	1.20	United Gas Im	7500	17	16	16¾	16⅛
94¾	86	5	United Gas I pf	100	93	93	93	92¾
1⅛	⅝	..	US Express	200	¾	⅝	⅝	¾
15¼	8¼	..	US & For Sec	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
50½	37½	1	US Gypsum	1000	42	41	42	41
125	115	7	US Gypsum pf	30	125	125	125	125
8⅜	4⅝	..	US Hoffman M	300	7	6⅞	7	..
64¾	50	..	US Indus Also	200	52¾	52⅛	52⅛	52⅞
11⅞	8¼	..	US Leather	600	10¾	10¼	10¾	9⅞
19¾	14	..	US Leather A	800	17⅞	16⅜	17	..
33	18	.50	US Pipe & Fdry	5100	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	28½
12¾	7¾	..	US Realty	1800	10	9⅞	10	10⅛
21⅞	14¾	..	US Rubber	3100	20	19½	20	20
48	24⅛	..	US Rubber 1pf	1000	44⅜	43¾	44⅞	45
135½	96⅝	1¶	US Smelt R&M	4300	130¾	128	129	129
60¼	54½	3.50	US Smelt pf	300	61	60¾	60¾	..
59⅞	46	..	US Steel	6200	52½	51⅞	51⅞	52¼
99½	88	2	US Steel pf	400	92⅛	92	92	91¾
3	1¼	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	500	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	2¼
5⅜	2⅜	..	Utilities P&Lt A	600	4¼	3¾	4	3¾
			—V—					
1⅞	1	..	Vadsco Sales	800	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
31⅜	21	..	Vanadium	100	27	27	27	27
10	4½	..	Van Raalte	10	8	8	8	8
98	54¼	7	Van Raalte pf	100	57	57	57	..
5⅜	3⅛	..	Va-Caro Chem	200	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4
78	65	6	Va El & Pow pf	60	71⅞	71	71⅞	71½
79	52	3b	Vulcan Detin	110	72½	71½	71½	72
			—W—					
4⅞	2¼	h	Wabash RR	200	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
[illegible]	3⅛	h	Wabash pf A	300	6¼	6	6	5¾
8⅞	5¾	..	Waldorf System	400	7½	7¼	7½	7⅛
6⅜	2¾	..	Walworth	300	5¼	5⅛	5¼	..
3⅜	2⅛	..	Ward Baking B	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
8¼	4⅞	..	Warner Bros A	19800	7¾	7⅜	7¾	7½
24¾	18½	..	Warner Bros pf	100	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	22½
3⅞	1⅜	..	Warner Quinlan	200	3	3	3	3
13⅝	9⅜	..	Warren Bros	1800	11½	11	11	11⅜
24⅞	16	..	Warren cv pf	20	21½	21	21	21¼
31	24¼	..	Warren F & P	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	25
2¼	1	..	Wells Fargo Exp	210	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
27⅜	15¾	.50	Wesson Oil	100	26	26	26	26⅛
60	52½	4	Wesson Oil pf	10	58½	58½	58½	58¼
66	44½	7	W Penn El A	10	57¼	57¼	57¼	..
60	45	6	W Penn El pf	30	57½	57½	57½	..
70½	51¾	7	W Penn El 7%	10	68	68	68	67½
106	89½	7	W Penn Pw 7%	20	105	105	105	..
6¼	3	..	Westn Dairy P A	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2½	1⅛	..	Westn Dairy P B	300	1⅜	1½	1½	1½
17¼	8¾	..	Westn Maryland	800	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	15
8½	2¾	..	Westn Pacific	1100	6¾	6½	6⅝	6¾
17½	4⅜	..	Westn Pac pf	300	15	14¼	14¼	14¾
66⅞	51½	..	Westn Union	2800	57¾	56½	56½	57¼
36	26¾	1	Westing Air Br	400	32½	30½	31	30¾
47¼	35¾	..	Westing Elec	1800	39	37⅞	38¼	38½
27¼	14⅞	.40	Westvaco Chlor	300	23½	22⅞	23½	23¼
57	38	..	Wheeling Stl pf	100	53	53	53	53
25	25	..	Wheeling & L E	10	25	25	25	..
28⅝	24	2	White Rock	200	28⅛	28	28⅛	28¼
9¼	5⅛	..	WhiteSew M pf	300	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	6¾
5⅜	3⅝	..	Wilcox Oil & G	1100	5¾	5	5⅜	5
8⅞	4⅜	..	Wilson & Co	7500	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¾
25	12¼	..	Wilson & Co A	9900	25	23⅞	24¼	24⅛
79¾	53	3½g	Wilson & C pf	3100	79¾	79	79½	79
53⅝	41¼	2.40	Woolworth	5400	51⅞	51	51⅞	51⅜
31⅞	21	..	Worthgton Pump	100	26	26	26	26¼
53	34	..	Wor Pump A	30	45	45	45	45
42	30	..	Wor Pump B	100	34	34	34	..
95	16⅞	..	Wright Aero	30	60¼	58⅞	59	60
61	54½	3½	Wrigley	2000	61	60¾	60¾	61
			—Y—					
7¼	4⅛	..	Yellow Truck	1400	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	6¼
46	28	..	Yellow Truck pf	70	42½	42½	42½	..
22¾	15	..	Young Sp & W	200	19⅞	19¾	19¾	20½
33¾	21⅛	..	Youngstown	400	28¼	28	28	28½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Plus scrip. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock.

Behind the Tape

By Humphrey B. Neill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 5—I think it will be interesting to those who enjoy following charts to refer to the graph which appears here Saturdays and not the channel in which the average has been fluctuating. Yesterday's high in our composite figures struck once more against the upper boundary of the channel which stocks have been following down since the February top.

If the same stop is to continued it means that a setback in the market could carry shares downward for a sizeable reaction.

There are other technical suggestions that the market is temporarily exhausted on the buying side. Again we have seen evidences of a struggling, creeping advance. In seven days the Neill-Tyson average of 20 sensitive stocks has only advanced about 3 points. It has often rallied, or sold off, that much in one day. The volume has not been large during the advance, either.

There appear two factors to watch today: (1) the normal technical behavior of the market and (2) the news which is likely to break. With the President on a fishing trip it is difficult to guess at any immediate news impulse. Therefore I think we shall have to be guided by technical signals. The latter point to a temporary down trend, and if stocks drop to the lower boundary of the channel it will be discouraging market-wire for a time. There is, unfortunately, no indicator which will obligingly tell us how deep a reaction may extend.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; utilities and coppers firm.

Bonds: Firm; high grade loans in demand.

Curb: Steady; trading dull.

Foreign Exchanges: Steady; gold currencies narrow.

Cotton: Quiet; local and foreign selling; liquidation.

Sugar: Lower; poor spot demand.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; trade unusually small.

Corn: Firm; receipts light.

Cattle: Steady; demand narrow, top $7.35.

Hogs: 10 higher, active, top $4.35.

Foreign

London—Business on the stock exchange was quieter today. The success of the Government's conversion loan was offset by profit-taking which caused gilt-edged securities and home rails to ease. Gold mining shares, oil stocks, and industrials, especially flour milling shares, were the steadiest sections. The market closed quiet.

Paris—With the economy decrees injecting new life into the market, and with rentes, which gained more than a point leading the way, prices on the Bourse advanced today. The closing was firm.

Berlin—Prices on the Boerse were weak at the beginning but improved later, and closed steady.

Boston Imports Rise Sharply During Week

Port of Boston imports, barometer of world business, continued to climb for the week ended March 31. Imports for consumption totaled $2,024,497, as compared with $1,403,767 for the corresponding period last year, Mr. Joseph A. Maynard, Collector of Customs, just announced.

Total imports for the week were $2,196,309, compared with $1,385,010 for the like period a year ago.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	12.06	12.06	11.98	12.98	—.07
July	12.16	12.17	12.10	12.10	—.08
October	12.30	12.33	12.23	12.23	—.09
December	12.39	12.40	12.32	12.32	—.09
January	12.44	12.45	12.39	12.39	—.08

Spots 12.20, off 5 points. Tone at close irregular.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	6.14	6.16	6.10	6.12	+.03
July	6.11	6.14	6.08	6.09	+.03
October	6.08	6.11	6.06	6.07	+.03
December	6.06	6.06	6.06	6.06	+.02
January	6.08	6.10	6.05	6.06	+.02

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, 5-16 higher.

	High	Low	Last
July	102.0	102.0	101.9b
Nov.	102.5	102.5	102.3b
Dec.	102.9	102.9	102.4b

Plan a Washington Lobby to Represent The Small Investor

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 5—A move is on foot here today to organize "small investors" throughout the United States, estimated at 25,000,000 for the purpose of having them represented by a lobby in Washington which would endeavor to protect their interests just as other minority groups are represented on Capitol Hill. Persons sponsoring the move hold that the small investor is helpless in the face of "attacks on the Treasury," inflationary tendencies, excessive demands of labor upon industry and efforts to curtail dividends beyond a "reasonable level."

The backers of the proposed lobby have chosen to remain for the time in the background. In a week, it is expected, detailed plans will be made public. It was said that the organization would be called the National Security Holders' Association or a name similar to it.

The movement was seen by some to be in line with the campaign against stock exchange regulation bills now pending in Congress. The sponsors were said to include investment institutions, industrialists, insurance companies and savings banks, and, it was added, the heads of large corporations were considering circularizing their stockholders in favor of the new organization. When the program is formally launched, it was said, the names of "leaders in industry, banking, insurance and education" would be found among the endorsers.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.86⅝	.86¼	.86¼	.86⅜—	½
July	.86⅛	.86⅛	.86	.86¼—	½
September	.87	.87⅜	.86¾	.86⅞—	½
Corn					
May	.48	.48⅝	.47⅝	.48⅝+	¼
July	.50¼	.50⅞	.50¼	.50⅜	..
September	.52¾	.52¾	.52¼	.52¾+	⅛
Oats					
May	.32⅛	.32½	.32	.32½	
July	.33	.33⅛	.32¾	.33⅛	
September	.33⅞	.33⅛	.32⅞	.33⅛—	⅛

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.67⅞	.67½	.67⅝—	⅛
July	.69	.68½	.68⅝—	⅛

Great Economic Progress Due To Private Effort

America's Advancement Is Tribute to Individual Enterprise

A very readable survey of "Private Enterprise and Economic Progress" has been issued by The First National Bank of Boston which says in part:

"Our great economic progress is a tribute to private initiative and a challenge to those who would supplant it by planned economy with the regimentation of all lines of activity.

"Although one of the youngest of countries and with but 7 per cent of the world's population, this country under the spur of private initiative has been able to accumulate 40 per cent of the world's wealth.

"Even in a period of most severe depression our people are operating more than 23,000,000 automobiles, or nearly 75 per cent of those on the world's highways.

"The real wages of our workers range from two to seven times as high as those of the leading countries abroad. Machines have lifted the burdens from the backs of men and women so that considerably less human toil is now required for a greatly increased volume of output.

"Labor has shared in this progress, as is shown by the fact that the number of hours of labor have decreased from 60 in 1900 to 48 in 1929, and hourly wages have increased 225 per cent during this period.

"Since 1929 the standard working period has been further substantially reduced.

"The vigorous advance in our economic progress resulting from the exploitation of resources, introduction of new devices and processes, rapid development of new industries, discarding of the old for the new, has been attended periodically by jars which have thrown the machinery temporarily out of gear.

"While these interruptions have been most trying, they have provided a breathing spell in which to correct the abuses, to consolidate the gains made during the upward movement and to lay the foundation for still greater economic achievements in the future.

"Following four years of severe depression, business in this country is now ready to move forward."

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans			
Stock Exch	1%	1%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	1¼%	1¼%	1½%
Bar silver	46¼c	45⅞c	36¾c
Time loans—			
60 days	¾@1	¾@1	1½
90 days	¾@1	¾@1	1½
4 months	¾@1	¾@1	1½
5-6 months	¾@1	¾@1	1½@1¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
60 to 90 days	⅜@¼	⅜@¼	1 @⅞
4 months	½@⅜	⅜@¼	1 @⅞
6 months	¾@⅝	⅞@¾	1⅛@1

London Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Short bills	⅞@1⅛	⅞@¾	1
3 mos bills	1⅛@1	⅞@1⅛	1 @1⅛
Bar gold	134s 8½d	134s 3d	128s 3d
Bar silver	20d	19⅞d	18⅝d

Boston Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call money	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾@2	2 @2½	2½
Time money	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	2½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	2½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	4½
Kansas City	3½	London	2
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	5½
New York	2	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	2	Prague	3½
San Francisco	2½	Rome	3
Amsterdam	2½	Riga	2½
Athens	7	Sofia	7½
Bombay	3½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	3½	Tokyo	3.65
Brussels	2½	Vienna	5
Berne	2	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$5.16⅛	$5.17⅜	$8.2397
Cables	5.16¼	5.17⅜	8.2397
France—franc	.0660	.0660	.0663
Belgium—belga	.2336	.2339	.2354
Italy—lira	.0861	.0861	.0891
Germany—mark	.3974	.3976	.4433
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1900	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.1416	.1416	.0500
Denmark—krone	.2305	.2315	.4537
Finland—finm'k	.0225	.0225	.0426
Greece—dr'chma	.0095½	.0095½	.0220
Holland—florin	.6758	.6760	.6806
Hungary—pengo	.3960	.3960	.2961
Norway—krone	.2593	.2605	.4537
Poland—zloty	.1890	.1890	.1893
Port'gal—escudo	.0465	.0465	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0103	.0103	.0101
Spain—peseta	.1367	.1370	.3267
Sweden—krona	.2661	.2675	.4537
Switz'l'd—franc	.3237	.3238	.3267
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0228	.0228	.0293
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3943	.3450	*
Shanghai—dol	.3525	.3500	*
India—rupee	.3890	.3895	.6180
Japan—yen	.3038	.3050	.8440
Java—florin	.6725	.6275	.6806
Phil Islnds—peso	.5025	.5030	.8439
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.6063	.6040	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.3440	.3436	1.6334
Brazil—milreis	.0860	.0860	.2025
Chile—peso	.1046	.1045	.2060
Peru—sol	.2330	.2330	.2800
Uruguay—peso	.0885	.0885	1.7510
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.07	1.013	1.6391
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2800	.2800	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Valuation of the Dollar

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc, on the days indicated compare.

	Wednesday	Tuesday	Monday	Saturday	Year Ago
High	100.6	100.8	100.9	100.9	99.60
Low	100.4	100.2	100.5	100.6	99.53
Last	100.5	100.2	100.7	100.6	99.60

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value.

On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 59.36 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—The position of the Treasury April 3 was: Receipts $7,757,104, expenditures $28,693,716; balance $4,788,400,199; customs receipts for the month $1,885,866. Receipts for the fiscal year since July 1 were $2,322,753,876, expenditures $4,896,863,085, including $2,895,144,087 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures $2,574,109,208, gold assets $7,699,087,439.

Financial: News and Comment

Stocks Regulation Bill May Go Over To Next Congress

Opposition Grows—May Delay Adjournment—Needs Further Study

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5—Despite repeated assurances from congressional leaders today that the Stock Exchange regulation bill is to be passed before adjournment of the session the feeling persisted in many quarters that the highly controversial measure is destined to go over until another Congress.

The decision rests, of course, with Mr. Roosevelt, who is undoubtedly seeking to make up his mind now whether this and several other equally controversial pieces of legislation are more important than an early adjournment. Manifestly he can't have both. Either he must reconcile himself to continuation of the present session well into June and perhaps even July or whittle down the present program to routine legislation.

Several additional reasons contribute to the expectation that the Administration may decide to hold the matter over for some future date. The intensive opposition campaign being undertaken here has stirred up an unusual amount of controversy which in itself is sufficient to delay legislative procedure for weeks if not months.

Threat Takes Place of Law

Considerable attention has been given to the argument that such an important measure should be more carefully considered and drafted than is possible during the present session. It is held that a measure so vital to American business and industry should be studied for at least a year before an iron-clad system or regulation is clamped down on the country's security exhcanges.

And capping all these arguments is the possibility that the exchanges will behave better with the threat of drastic legislation hanging over their heads than they would with it actually in force. As long as the threat is there, they are definitely on good behavior and anxious to prevent any sensational occurrence which would again bring public condemnation down on their heads. But once the bill is in force blame for another market collapse, or another speculative boom, would fall on the act and not on the markets. Further, the less scrupulous brokers and manipulators would immediately start a hunt for loopholes in the law.

In both Administration and Congressional circles this latter argument is being given some weight. A few are already inclined to the opinion that for the time being at least the public interest would be just as well if not better protected by the threat of legislation than the law itself.

Prevent Early Adjournment

However, party leaders of both House and Senate are proceeding as though the bill is still on the program of measures to be passed before the Congress adjourns. The respective committee chairmen who have it in their charge, Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida and Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, both promised a hard drive toward completion of redrafting during the next week and Speaker Rainey held forth the prospect of House action within another 10 days.

Meanwhile Mr. Samuel Untermyer, New York lawyer, registered his opposition before the Senate Committee, objecting particularly to the laying down of a statutory margin requirement. He agreed with exchange authorities that this determination, necessarily shifting from day to day, should be left to the Federal Reserve Board.

Although objecting to the bill in its present form, the veteran authority on stock market affairs recognized manifold abuses in the present system which should be corrected. He favored putting the distribution of seats on the Stock Exchange into the hands of the Federal Trade Commission and urged that proceeds from the sale of new seats be used as a trust fund for public benefit "instead of sinecure for the members."

There is no doubt that by eliminating this bill from the program, the day of adjournment could be advanced. Other measures which are even more likely to be discarded are the Wagner labor disputes bill, which is to some extent rendered superfluous by the new labor adjustment system promulgated in the President's automobile strike settlement, and the 30-hour week bill.

If all three measures were discarded the day of adjournment would not be far off. Only two really controversial measures are still in the mill—the new tax bill and the tariff bargaining proposal. Both have passed the House. Both are soon to come up in the Senate. When they are out of the way there will only be such routine matters as the District of Columbia appropriation bill, the deficiency appropriation and a group of relatively minor measures, all of which could be disposed of within a week or 10 days.

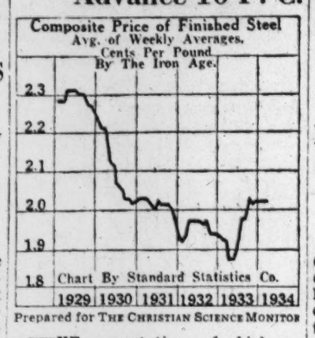
Prince of Wales Sold Insull Stock at Profit

CHICAGO, April 5 (AP)—The Daily Times today placed the Prince of Wales at the head of a list of eminent Britons who invested in Insull securities and were able to pull out before the crash.

Investigation has disclosed, The Times said, that the heir to the British throne bought Middle West Utilities and other Insull stocks during the boom and sold them at a profit. Investors who were not so lucky, the newspaper added, have laid plans to dig up the stock transfer records to show the dates when the Prince bought and sold.

Attorneys for Insull creditors here are investigating a rumor that some British investors were "tipped off" to sell at handsome profits. The Times listed many other prominent British investors.

Steel Mill Wages Advance 10 P. C.



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE expectation of higher prices for steel follows logically from the recent 10 per cent advance in steel mill wages.

At the present rate of operations, the wage increase will cost the steel industry around $40,000,000 annually, it is estimated, or almost $2 per ton of finished steel produced.

With the industry at large only about breaking even, it is obvious that a price rise of corresponding amount is needed.

More Protection Is Wanted for Holders Of Municipal Bonds

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—As a further protection to investors in state and municipal bonds a movement for more specific and uniform information in legal opinions on such bonds is being fostured by the Municipal Securities Committee of the Investment Bankers Association of America.

As announced by E. F. Dunstan, of the Bankers Trust Company, New York, chairman of the committee, the objective is to enable investors to ascertain more readily the character of the security behind a municipal obligation; whether, for example, the bond represents a pledge of the full faith and credit of the issuing community, payable from unlimited taxes, or whether the security is restricted to certain property or funds and the bond is payable from limited taxes.

"This move to give the purchaser of municipal securities additional information on the exact status of new issues," Mr. Dunstan stated, "represents a definite effort on the part of investment bankers to protect the interests of their customers.

"A legal opinion on the validity of a municipal bond is usually required as a necessary certificate for its sale, and consequently the purchaser will know without question whether it is payable only from special funds or particular taxes.

"Increasing the scope of legal opinions on all state and municipal bonds will raise still higher the standards which investment bankers are attempting to enforce through the fair practice provisions of their Code."

Mitchell Defends $100,000 Salary

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—Charles E. Mitchell, former chairman of the National City Bank, defended the payment of his $100,000 a year salary yesterday because "our entire organization was spurred to endeavor by the fact that I was receiving a substantial consideration for my services."

Mr. Mitchell testified at the continuation of a suit brought by stockholders to recover $70,000,000 allegedly lost through mismanagement by the directors.

He also defended creation of the "management fund" through which officers and employees shared in the profits of the bank and the National City Company, its securities affiliate.

He declared the "management fund," which is under attack in the suit, "had a marked effect on our workers. Unless the man of energy, and perhaps ability, can see within his organization a point that has great material benefit attached to it that he can reach by his own efforts, his ambition becomes dulled."

Credit Rating on Maine Bonds at High Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 5—The credit rating on bonds of the State of Maine has mounted to the highest plane this century, and probably for the preceding 50 years when they were sold at a price to return only 2.50 per cent to the buyer of the shorter-term issues.

In everyday language, this means that the person who buys a $1000 State of Maine bond maturing in 1936, when the State will give him back his $1000, paid around $1060 for it. The interest rate on the bond is 4 per cent which he will receive for six years, but he will lose the premium he gave for the bond by 1939. That reduces the net investment return to 2.50 per cent, and investment dealers say that bonds are hard to buy even on that low basis.

Quebec Extension Railway Wants Loan From the RFC

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—The Quebec Extension Railway applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to borrow $3,300,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to construct 90 miles of line from Portage, Maine, to Lac Frontier on the Canadian border.

The company now has no lines, but was chartered by the Maine Legislature to build 112 miles of road from Washburn, Maine, through Portage to Lac Frontier. The section between Washburn and Portage, however, is not to be built at this time.

The proposed railroad would connect with the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad at Portage and with the Quebec Central Railway at the Canadian border.

Copper Industry Hopes for Early Approval on Code

Deals Primarily With the Labor Problem—Output Control Not Included

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—King copper, still groggy from the blows of the depression, is preparing at last to submit to the regimentation of the National Recovery Administration, in the hope that it will be good for him.

One of the last of major basic material industries to agree, finally, on a code, it has decided, through the United States Copper Association, on a revised draft which has been sent to Washington, in the hope of early approval, possibly with some modifications.

The new code, it is understood, deals primarily with labor problems, and does not attempt rigid production control and price fixing. Nevertheless, an indirect effort to control prices through provisions against "destructive price cutting," it is hoped, may bring the price up to around 9 cents a pound, in contrast to the present price of 8¼ cents.

The American copper industry, which in the boom days became the dominant factor in the world's red metal business, producing more than half of aggregate output, has been dealt a double blow in the drastic decline of domestic consumption, and in loss of much of the foreign market. Recent estimates indicate that American smelter production has fallen to about a third of the world total.

But with domestic demand reviving, and American copper finding increasing outlets in foreign markets since devaluation of the dollar, the industry is looking up, although still operating at less than half of capacity.

Surplus stocks of copper are still well over a year's supply, but under the new code it is expected that fabricators will arrange to buy substantially all of the new current production, so that with expanded exports and increasing use at home, a fair inroad into the burdensome stocks may be made during 1934.

The current price of 8¼ cents a pound represents a decline of nearly a cent from the 1933 peak, reached in August, but is nearly double the low of little more than a year ago, which was 4¾ cents. Average production costs are estimated at 8.6 cents a pound. At 8 cents, some low cost mines can show small profits, and a number could operate satisfactorily at 9 or 10 cents.

Price of Copper Metal Advanced To 8¼c Pound

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—The price of copper for domestic delivery was advanced ¼ cent to 8¼ cents a pound today. All producers were reported quoting at the higher figure.

This revision, marking the first improvement in the market in several months, is said to be based on expectations of an early agreement on the industry's code, which the trade believes will be followed by increased domestic buying.

Says Securities Act Not Only Factor in Drop of New Issues

Writer Thinks Future Business Prospects, Excess Plant Capacity and Excess Capitalization Modify Need for New Money in Industry

By A. E. Andress

Department of Economics, Lafayette College, Pennsylvania

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Is the dearth of new capital issues entirely due to the new Securities Act? Is it due even in considerable part to the law? Or is the law only one factor among several factors, some of which are more important?

There are at least three other factors which are equally important in explaining the poor market for securities. These are: (1) The effect of future prospects for business, (2) the excess capacity which exists in most major industries, reducing the necessity of selling securities in order to provide new fixed plant, and (3) the excess capitalization which many corporations built up with the sale of part of this $8,600,000,000 of stocks and bonds in 1929, the $6,000,000,000 in 1928, the $5,000,000,000 in 1927, and so on.

1. Future business prospects. The relation between business activity and new corporate financing appears to have been very close since the beginning of 1928, without any lag of either behind the other. It may be interesting, although aside from the main point, to note in passing that there appears to have been an unusual seasonal character in security offerings during the period 1923-1933. The seasonal relatives were found to be: January 147, February 110, March 109, April 110, May 117, June 107, July 88, August 53, September 89, October 84, November 87, December 99. All of the first six months thus tend to exceed the average for the year, and all of the last six months tend to be lower than the average.

Excess Capacity

2. Excess capacity. There is no doubt that considerable excess capacity existed in most industries, even in the recent period of prosperity, to say nothing of the excess in relation to depressed business activity. The following table derived from "The Menace of Overproduction," by Scoville Hamlin, indicates the extent of this excess capacity in a number of important industries:

Approximate Excess Capacity in Representative Industries in Moderately Prosperous Years

Industry Unit of production	*Maximum capacity	*Actual production	*Per cent of capacity
Bituminous coal (tons per year)	624,000,000	364,000,000	58.3
Automobiles (cars yearly)	8,000,000	2 to 4,000,000	25-50
Oil (barrels per day)	5,950,000	4,000,000	67.2
Shoes (pairs per day)	1,750,000	977,000	55.8
Woolens-Worsteds:			
Spinning (pounds per year)	232,000,000	83,109,139	35.8
Weaving (dollars per year)	$1,465,000,000	$550,000,000	37.5
Steel ingots	.....	.....	50-75
Manufactured gas	.....	.....	66.0
Flour milling	.....	.....	40.0
Printing	.....	.....	66.7

*These figures represent no one year, but indicate the situation in representative years of prosperity.

No figures were given for cotton and silk, but it was stated that great overproduction in the former industry had resulted in "chronic depression," and in the latter industry there was great overproduction due first to the World War and due later to the swing toward substitutes.

"Capacity" is largely theoretical, usually being based on the largest production ever actually attained in a short period, a rate of production which perhaps could not long be maintained. Some of the figures for actual production are also estimates, but it must be borne in mind that they came from representatives of the industries themselves. Even taking into account the probability of errors in these figures, it cannot be doubted that there has been an excess capacity in our industrial plant ever since the war.

Obsolescence a Factor

It may be argued that this excess capacity is meaningless because it represents a good deal of obsolete plant and equipment which must be replaced by more modern plant and equipment. Three answers may be made to such an argument: (1) The rapidity with which equipment becomes obsolete is largely under the control of business men. There are many new products or new forms of products which are ready for manufacture but are being withheld until the old equipment is worn out or until its owners can afford the loss of scrapping it and new capital will not be sought to make these replacements if the future is dark.

Producers and consumers are finding that they can do without the latest model, whether it be cars, clothes, radios, machinery, or what not. (2) If this excess capacity is largely obsolete, then, because it exists in excessive amount, the modern equipment which may replace it will be smaller in amount. This will be true to a still greater degree if the new equipment turns out its products more rapidly. (3) As a matter of corporate financial policy, should the replacement of obsolete plant and equipment be financed by the sale of new securities?

What is the purpose of the reserve for depreciation? It is a well-settled principle that depreciation is the result not only of wear and tear but also results from obsolescence. If the depreciation account is not large enough to finance the replacements, a higher rate of depreciation should be charged each year. All of these factors indicate a dwindling need for new financing to provide new plant and equipment.

Excess Capitalization

III. Excess capitalization. During the depression it has come to be realized that a substantial part of the new securities sold in the boom years should never have been sold. Some of these securities were of corporations launched during the feverish excitement of boom times but doomed to a dismal and early death in the ensuing depression. Some were sold to provide the means of adding to the already excessive productive capacity in the belief that the "new era" was to be permanent and that in a short time an even greater capacity would be needed. Some, indeed, were sold to provide the means of engaging in activities which were quite divorced from the main purpose of the corporation and which could be carried on only for a short while. Such was the practice of a good many corporations which sold stocks and loaned the proceeds to brokers to finance speculation on the stock exchanges.

All too soon, however, came the crash of 1929; the volume of speculation dwindled, the so-called "legitimate" sources of call money were able and willing to supply more than was needed, at an annual rate of 2 per cent, 1 per cent, and even one-half of 1 per cent. What, now, could be done with the stocks and the money which had been received for them, was the problem which faced corporation executives. The volume of industrial and business activity was too low for the funds to be profitably invested in the corporation's own business.

Many Securities Disappear

In many cases, these funds enabled the corporation to meet losses from operations until costs could be reduced. But in many cases a scaling down of the capitalization was also necessary. It is unfortunate that we have no authentic information on the amount of securities which have disappeared since 1929. The stockholders of quite a number of corporations, in these last four years, have decided to turn in their shares for shares of a smaller par value, or have decided to cut the number of shares, or both. There have been a number of "reorganizations" which, to avert bankruptcy, have resulted in cuts in both bonds and stocks. Bankruptcy itself has caused the disappearance of no small amount of securities.

There may be other reasons why it must be expected that a smaller volume of securities will be sold than was sold in 1929. Only one needs to be noted in passing. The securities sold in the boom years were largely stocks, sold at high price levels. If those same identical shares were sold in these last four years, their volume in dollars would be considerably lower, not alone because of the depression but equally because those former high levels were inflated levels of prices.

It is not the purpose here to discuss in detail the liability feature of the law. No doubt the more reasonable of the critics are justified in saying that it should be modified. But there are some who apparently believe it must be eliminated entirely before business can recover. It would seem that the need is for clarification as much as for relaxation of the liability.

News Notes—Australia

Australian Bank Report—The latest summary of Australian affairs issued by the National Bank of Australasia outlines six main contributory factors toward financial and economic recovery. These are: (1) The growth of public confidence. (2) The additional action taken toward completing the adjustments made necessary by the fall in Australian income and the cessation of overseas borrowing. (3) The strength of financial institutions. (4) The stability of the Australian currency and the Australia-London exchange rate since December, 1931. (5) The improvement in the position and prospects of the wool-growing industry. (6) The high price of gold, resulting in greater output.

Difficulties Ahead—The bank's statement adds that there are still some major difficulties to be surmounted. The wheat crop is about 50,000,000 bushels less than last season and the price is low. Butter is produced at a loss. Unemployment, although reduced, continues excessive. The budget is not balanced, although taxation is onerous.

Banking Statistics—Particularly impressive are banking figures. In the state savings bank alone, 89 of every 100 people have deposits, which now aggregate £20,311,265. Excluding penny accounts and special purpose accounts, the average deposit is £59 15s. 8d. Including the trading banks, South Australia's total deposits in the depression year of 1932 stood at £71 17s. for every inhabitant. The total deposits in the trading banks, according to the latest figures, amount to nearly £23,000,000. The total funds of the Savings Bank of South Australia have reached £22,335,714.

Big Industries—In at least two respects, South Australia is notable in its secondary industries. At Port Pirie is the largest individual lead smelting unit in the world. It provides employment for 1245 men and there is a plant capable of producing approximately 195,000 tons of lead a year. These are the works of Broken Hill Associated Smelters Propty, Ltd. The average annual production for the past three years has been 154,900 tons of lead and 242 tons of silver. South Australia also has a good grip on the business of motor-body building. The plant in operation at Holden's is unequaled in Australia, is said to be surpassed by none in England and by few in the United States.

New Zealand Gold Mining—Mining is booming in the gold fields of central Otago, in the South Island of New Zealand. Not only are several companies doing well with elaborate plants, but numbers of small parties are at work on the alluvial fields. G. W. Forbes, Prime Minister, visited the area in January, and a journalist who accompanied him said that almost every mile of the roads traveled had brought into view small encampments of prospectors. The party traveled along the banks of the famous rivers which 60 years ago were yielding returns that rivaled those of Victoria and California.

Automobile Trade—The automobile trade in New Zealand is showing signs of improvement. Higher prices received for wool augur well for the auto purchases, it is claimed. During the last three months of 1933 sales increased markedly, and this upward trend has continued during the early part of 1934.

New Zealand Shipping—Improved economic conditions in New Zealand have been reflected in a revival of the Dominion's shipping industry. During the last few months, coastal shipping companies have been handling far more cargo than for a long time. Many laid-up vessels have been placed in commission, and ships are carrying full cargoes. In export trade, according to reports, the season now approaching its peak period promises to be a record one for actual tonnage shipped overseas.

Tasmania Shipping Restrictions—The Economic Committee appointed by the Tasmanian Parliament to inquire into community losses caused Tasmania by Commonwealth policy has assessed the minimum annual extra costs imposed by the Navigation Act at £420,925. As this act has been in force 12 years, the total minimum cost to Tasmania is estimated at £4,710,800. No claim is being made against the Commonwealth for this amount, but it is being put forward as a reason why effect should be given to Tasmania's request for exemption from the Navigation Act.

Manufacturing Pay Rolls Hit Top Since 1931

February Gain Greatest One-Month Rise in 15 Years, Says Bureau

WASHINGTON April 5 (AP)—Payrolls in American manufacturing industry hit a new high in February, creating peaks in both wages and employment untouched since early 1931.

The Department of Commerce, announcing this today, added that March would supplant these figures, but that only incomplete estimates for the month were available.

The department stated that a swelling in manufacturing payrolls of 12 per cent in February as compared to January constituted the greatest one-month improvement in 15 years.

A 6 per cent gain in actual factory employment during the month as compared to January was recorded as having been exceeded only three times in 15 years.

None of the figures included the splurge of pay increases recently announced in the steel, automobile and other industries, many of which go into effect this month.

The NRA was disclosed today to be watching such data intently, while gathering more of its own.

On good authority it was indicated that quick general action by industry to shorten working hours for reëmployment is not now expected by Blue Eagle officials but within a reasonable period voluntary cuts are looked for from large individual groups.

Want Shorter Work Week

If not, the original idea that a flat 10 per cent reduction be required by the Government of all who cannot show good cause to the contrary, may be brought into play.

The present attitude is to put the responsibility directly up to business. Its spokesmen have urged upon Hugh S. Johnson insistently their view that if there is no compulsion many industries will do the thing handsomely. With his own belief that the initiative should be on the part of industry, Johnson has found it easy to leave direct action to private interests for a time.

While Johnson's aids are going beyond present conditions to gain data on how many more men industry could possibly employ—"and if not, why not," in the words of the NRA administrator—the allied commerce department concentrated on past statistics.

It noted slight declines in employment in non-manufacturing industry between the middle of January and the middle of February as offsetting but a small proportion of the "marked gain in factory employment." The actual gain, it added, reversed the downward trend which had extended over a period of four months."

See Further Improvement

As to March possibilities, the report found that "current indications point toward further improvement in the employment opportunities in March."

It noted that cash income received by farmers from the sale of farm products rose nearly 5 per cent during February after allowing for the seasonal trend, and was 63 per cent above a year ago.

The gain in the composite index of industrial production for the month, after allowance for the seasonal trend, was nearly 4 per cent, bringing the index considerably above both 1933 and 1932 and within 5 per cent of February, 1931.

Legislation is now being considered on Capitol Hill to follow President Roosevelt's suggestion that about $700,000,000 more capital could be used by medium-sized businesses to good employment effect.

An allied effort is being studied by the President's National Emergency Council, involving methods to spur both home construction and the heavy goods industries, which will be turned over to the NRA for administration.

DANVILLE, Penna., April 5 (AP)—Notices were posted yesterday at the Danville plant of the Reading Iron Co. that a wage increase of 10 per cent has been granted to employees. The increase is effective as of April 1.

Announcement was also made that the Danville shop, which has been closed, will resume operations next week with a force of 265 men.

London Bond Issue Quickly Subscribed

LONDON, April 5 (AP)—Financial London today gave an even better reception to the actual appearance of the Government's £150,000,000 3 per cent funding loan than it did to the announcement Tuesday that such a loan would be made.

The rush of applications was so great that the list closed after being opened only an hour or two.

The loan is dated 1959-1969 and was issued at 98 with the object of repaying £105,000,000 of 4 per cent Treasury bonds due for repayment April 15. The balance of £45,000,000 will be available to fund part of the floating debt.

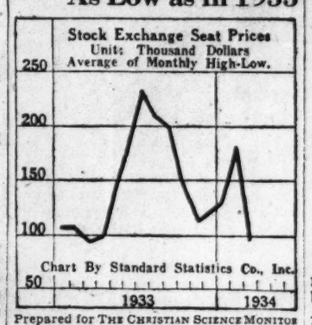
Market Value of Stocks Increases During March

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—The market value of 100 representative common stocks increased $51,094,000, or three-tenths of 1 per cent, in March to $15,235,363,000, according to an analysis by Frazier Jelke & Co. This compares with a decline of $606,193,000, or 3.8 per cent, in February.

In March 52 of the 100 issues declined and 14 ended the month unchanged, while 34 advanced, the survey shows. The largest gain was in the mines, which advanced $90,398,000, or 10.2 per cent. The most substantial loss was in the miscellaneous industrials, which dropped $34,348,000, or 3.1 per cent, it is added.

Exchange Seats Sell As Low as in 1933



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATS on the New York Stock Exchange are selling around the low figures of a year ago when the country was just beginning to get over the shock of the bank holiday.

General Advance In Steel Prices After Wage Rise

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—General price advances on steel products, ranging from $2 to $8 a ton, have followed the recent 10 per cent increase in wages.

While the filing of prices has not been completed, new quotations have been announced on virtually all of the commoner products except pipe, tin plate and rails. On the basis of the advances thus far made public, the Iron Age composite for finished steel will be raised from 2.028c. to 2.184c. a pound.

The advanced figure, however, will still be $2.26 a ton below the average for 1929, and $4.50 a ton below that of the popular index base year 1926, notwithstanding that basic wage rates are now back on approximately the same level that prevailed in both 1929 and 1926.

A possible advance in pipe may result in a further slight increase in the Iron Age composite, and the price of rails may be changed following the expiration of the present quotation on April 15, but no early revision of the tin plate price is looked for.

The advances have caused widespread contracting for the second quarter, since mills have given their customers an opportunity to cover their needs prior to the effective date of the new prices, which in most cases will not be before April 10. The effect of this anticipatory buying, however, is to rob the industry of the benefit of the advances until the third quarter.

In the meantime producers face immediate absorption of higher labor and fuel costs. The only advantage that they can expect to gain from the price changes this quarter is the operating economies that will result from the increased rate of output that will follow the current wave of buying.

Ford Motor Co. Not to Increase Prices on Cars

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—Dow Jones & Co., in a copyrighted interview with Henry Ford at Detroit quotes the manufacturer as saysaying that "'neither higher wages nor increased material costs' could force the Ford Company to raise prices on its cars.

"'I have found,' Mr. Ford said, according to the interview, 'that higher wages do not mean increased costs and if our material prices go too high we will start making our own.'

"'We are making a part of everything we use and from this nucleus can readily expand to take care of any or all our requirements, if necessary.'"

"They say, "Business is good—let's boost our prices." They boost their prices and business slacks off again, and they are surprised and puzzled. They forget that there is nobody who can pay the increased prices in this country except our own people. And if they haven't got the price demanded, they simply don't buy.

"'Prices should be coming down. During this slack period we should have learned more efficient methods, and we should have acquired so much more skill as to give the world what it needs in greater quantity of better quality at lower prices.'"

"'When prices go up, business goes down," was Henry Ford's comment on the present price situation.

"Asked what the probable production of the Ford Motor Company would be this year, Mr. Ford said:

"'I have not thought much about that. We will make all the cars people want to buy. I should think about 1,000,000 units.'

The Ford Motor Company, said the Detroit dispatch to the agency, is operating in the black on present costs.

To Examine Regularly Banks in Receivership

HARTFORD, Conn., April 5 (AP)—Chief Justice William M. Maltbie has announced that the State banking department will conduct periodic examinations of banks in receivership.

The plan was adopted by the judges of the Superior Court in cooperation with Bank Commissioner Walter Perry.

The banking department will do the work for the actual cost and its reports will be made directly to the judges of the court.

Justice Maltbie said that the plan is experimental and that it can be abandoned unless it proves of sufficient value as a safeguard in the administration of closed banks.

In a statement, Justice Maltbie said:

"There are 16 banks in the State now being administered by receivers appointed by the Superior Court. The assets of these banks now in the hands of the receivers amount to a very large sum. The plan will be put into operation as soon as the necessary details can be arranged."

Prompt Approval Of Jones-Costigan Sugar Bill Seen

Senate Action Awaited—Hawaiian Producers Make Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 5—The revised Jones-Costigan sugar control bill, which allows the Secretary of Agriculture to set a quota for sugar importations from Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippines and puts a processing tax on American sugar, was passed yesterday by the House and sent to the Senate.

Proponents of the bill say that the object is to grant relief to Cuba and other sugar producing territories under American protection, while at the same time to protect American beet sugar producers. Under the terms of the bill the United States beet sugar area shall not produce in excess of 1,550,000 short tons of raw value per year, and the State of Louisiana and Florida, cane sugar producers, are limited under normal conditions to an output of 260,000 short tons.

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—The compromise Jones-Costigan sugar control bill, designed to cut the supply nearer the limits of America's sugar bowl, appeared on the way today to quick Senate approval.

The measure would not be passed, however, if heed were paid to the protests from Hawaii. Quickly reacting to House passage of the bill, which, in parceling out allotments, takes no notice of Hawaii's demands for equal treatment with mainland sugar producers, Delegate McCandless of the Islands began today drafting a measure demanding Hawaii become the 49th state of the Union. Mr. McCandless' action closely followed a vigorous attack made by John Waterhouse, president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association.

Legal counsel of the association said that the bill, if passed, would go to the Supreme Court for challenge. They contended it is unconstitutional to give fixed sugar quotas to mainland producers and deny them to Hawaii.

Chairman Harrison, of the Senate Finance Committee, said today he would call a meeting to act on the bill in a few days, and predicted early approval.

Senator Costigan (D.) of Colorado, who introduced the original sugar measure in the Senate, said he knew of no major opposition to the House bill and predicted its approval by the Senate early next week.

Costigan set April 15 as the deadline for the measure.

As it was approved by the House without even a record vote, the measure allows domestic beet sugar producers to market 1,550,000 tons, or 100,000 more than originally proposed. Sugar cane producers would be allowed 260,000 tons. Various allotments would be made for the Philippines, Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Watson Says Business Is Definitely Better

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP) — Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machines Corporation told stockholders at their annual meeting today that the company thought general business was "definitely better in this country."

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

DIVIDEND NO. 180

A quarterly dividend of $2.50 per share has been declared, payable May 1, 1934, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on April 10, 1934.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.

Boston, April 3, 1934.

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The Young Folks' Page

True Tales of the North

A First Test for the Pups

By Jack Melville

Chapter 3

THE next morning the wind whistled and shrieked as it tried to blow our little cabin back into the forest. Snow came whirling across the lake and rat-a-tapped against the log walls burying the cabin deeper and deeper. The stanch little building was not to be moved, however, but just received all the force the blizzard could exert without even a shudder except in its windows. They did rattle a bit. The storm had come down from the north sometime during the night. By daylight it was 40 below zero, and it sure was a regular nor'wester all right.

Ben and I were out early and had to wear snowshoes to get to the stable. We fed and groomed Nettie Girl and gave the rabbits their carrots. Then we went to the kennels to see if the dogs were weathering the storm all right. Not a dog was in sight. Buster and Sport were curled up in their kennels, but all the others had preferred to dig a snug nest deep in the snow. They were all too drowsy to come out and we could not tell where they were, but we knew they were comfy.

You may just believe we did not waste any time with our chores. The hoods of our big fur parkas were pulled well to the front, and the draw-strings tightened so that there was only a little opening to see through, yet the fine icy snow driven by such a high wind scratched our faces like a sand blast. The biting cold found every little opening in our clothing and soon had us chilled through. The whistling, moaning roar of the blizzard was so loud we had to shout into each other's ear to make ourselves heard.

Quickly we went into the lean-to back of the stable where Lady and her puppies were. Lady met us at the door and, as usual, gave us welcome. We were too cold to pet her much, but went right over to her "nest" and picked up the puppies and put them in a basket; then covered them up nice and warm with an old horse blanket. Lady was not a little worried over what was happening to her children, but did not growl or try to bite. She knew we would not harm them. We carried them back to our cabin, Lady floundering along in the snow after us.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Two of the Pups.

Snug in the Kitchen

At last we were all in the kitchen and oh, how nice and warm and snug it was! Lady watched me lift the puppies, carefully, one by one, out of the basket and place them on the floor. Then she curled up behind the cookstove, and soon all but one of the wee blind babies had found her. This one was sure looking for her but was all mixed up in his direction. He went bumping into everything as he made his way into the living room and ended up under the big lounge, where he sat whimpering. Then he howled until Ben rescued him and carried him back to his mother.

In the meantime, I had placed a small piece of deer liver in a saucer near the stove to thaw out. The big moment was approaching when I was to find out if my dream of a really great dog leader was to be fulfilled.

The "liver-trail" test is used all through the North and always with high hopes. Nine hundred and ninety-nine times out of a thousand the result is a disappointment. A puppy who successfully passes this test has to show real grit, "sticktoitiveness," have a keen nose for following a trail, and be able to use his head. A mighty big order that, for a wee, blind, eight-day-old baby dog!

As soon as the liver was well thawed out I tied to it a piece of string about three feet long. Then Ben held Lady so that she would not interfere and I placed the puppies in a big clear space in the center of the room. Quickly I touched each tiny nose with the liver. Then dragging it along the floor, made a snaky trail finishing in a big half circle, so that the whole trail was about 15 feet long. I left the liver lying at the end of it.

All the puppies sniffed the meat as it passed them and they all wanted it. Two of them just sat still and cried for it. The rest tried to follow as best they could. After going a foot or so, three of them lost their way and interest.

The silver puppy, and a dark gray puppy with yellow rings round his eyes, kept on. Time after time they would lose the trail, then carefully and painfully hunt until they found it again and go wobbling on. Their small tails were arched over their fat little backs; their short legs spread in all directions; but they kept going. The dark gray baby was in the lead, but growing tired. At last he arrived at the place where the big half circle commenced, and there lost the trail entirely. After searching in vain for a minute or so, he sat down howling and gave up.

Little Silver Boy Goes Ahead

Not so with the little silver boy. He lost the trail again and again, but never stopped looking until he was back again and going forward. He slowly neared the end of the road. He also seemed to be nearing the end of his strength. The way he walked showed that his tender little feet were getting very tired, but on he went until he was within a foot of his goal. Then he stopped.

You can imagine by that time the state Ben and I were in! Honestly, I was shaking all over, and I guess I was nearly as tired as that blessed wee puppy. Old Ben was on his knees, his mouth wide open, but not saying a word. There the wee fellow stood, lifting one little foot and then the other. Would he never move? Then suddenly he almost fell forward, had the liver, and tried to worry it.

Boy! I had him in my arms in a flash and was dancing—half-laughing and half-crying—from sheer joy. He had passed the hardest test of all, and with honors. I had a dog in a thousand. Growth and training would do the rest.

Ben was grinning like Alice's cat as he came over and petted the future leader. "Jack," he said reverently, "that pup shore has the goods all right, 'cept his feet. They are mighty tender now, but we can toughen them. He shore is a tenderfoot. A Chuchako! that's what he is.

"Yes, Ben, he's a Chuchako, all right, but we'll call him Chico for short." And I gave him back to a very impatient and worried mother.

[To be continued next Thursday.]

Courtesy National Gallery, London

"Flatford Mill on the River Stour": From the Painting by John Constable.

Talks on Art and Artists

6—An Appreciation

CONSTABLE, famous English landscape painter of the beginning of the nineteenth century, was a lover of nature long before he became a painter of it. As a boy he learned to love the fresh English fields and meadows, to watch the sky and its ever-changing cloud effects. His father was a miller, and aspired to have his son enter the church, and never had a thought of his being an artist or encouraging him along these lines. However, in their village lived a plumber and glazier, John Dunthorne, who in his leisure time, painted landscape from nature. Young Constable became his constant companion and together they painted, sketching directly from nature. Nowadays we quite accept the fact of artists sketching out-of-doors, but in those days landscape artists painted nature in their studios in a conventional manner and not from direct observation.

Young Constable carefully observed everything around him, keeping his eyes open all the time, and even though he became a miller for a while after he finished his schooling, he watched everything so carefully that afterward his brother said, "the windmills that he paints will go round." Except for excursions within a day's reach of his home, he never traveled to find subjects for his pictures. The fields and lanes and the glorious expanses of sky and clouds offered him all the material he needed. He watched the light—the way it changed and varied at different hours of the day—the sunlight playing through the trees and glowing on the meadows, glinting on the flowers and leaves along the edge of the brook, as we see in this picture, while the trees cast shadows that are cool and refreshing. Here is light and warmth and air.

Characteristics of Constable's Art

Not until he was 23 did Constable go to London to study art. He had not realized that there were laws underlying the construction of pictures. So he eagerly set to work and studied the old masters and gathered all the technique they had to offer him. He noticed that they used only black, gray, or brown shadows; occasionally dull green. But when he painted he had a wonderful wealth of observation direct from nature to draw upon so that he had something distinctive to add in his color, light and atmospheric effects.

Constable abandoned the traditional method of putting on colors smoothly and shading with gray and brown, and used instead heavy strokes and dots of thick color. By roughening the surface he was able to obtain the effect of light and air, and movement in the foliage, the brook and clouds. Following the colors of nature that he loved and knew so well, he kept the color pure in the shadows, instead of using grays and browns.

Massed Light and Shadow

As an artist Constable loved large masses of light and shadow. He always worked to free his pictures from any sense of "flatness," to use his own word. His pictures sparkle in the sunlight and although he loved detail, they have a wonderful sense of bigness and breadth.

One feels the artist's love of nature in looking at our illustration, and his understanding of the laws that underlie the construction of any good picture. There is rhythm, in the quietly flowing river, in the towpath that winds along its edge and the brook that flows down into it. Even the sunlight through the trees flows round and out into the meadows. The perspective is true, for there is a good sense of distance and the cottages are comfortably settled down behind the trees.

Flatford Mill

Through this and other paintings of John Constable, Flatford Mill on the River Stour in Sussex, with its cottages and the waterways in the neighborhood, will always be dear to lovers of art. Through the generosity of the donor, this land is now the property of the public, the cottages have been restored to their original condition, and the mill-house arranged as a hostel for artists and young art students who wish to paint this lovely bit of English countryside.

Don't you love the little barefoot boy on the horse? Probably Constable as a boy had enjoyed riding the horse that towed the barges along the river. It is interesting, too, the way our attention is drawn from the boy to the man on the barge and thence to discover another waterway up to the cottages. The whole picture is held together by the flow of the lights and darks that come down to the center of interest—the boy on the horse.

Appreciation is one of the foremost characteristics of an artist, love of beauty in some form. It may be appreciation of form and design, of the rhythm in nature, or of an arrangement that gives one a sense of balance and satisfaction. Here we find both an appreciation of the lovely old trees that grow up so sturdily and yet gracefully by the brook, and of the way they serve to balance the picture and center our interest in the foreground.

One cannot help feeling grateful for such a sincere appreciation as Constable has left us, especially now that spring is here again and we feel a strong desire to be out-of-doors and add our own appreciation of the lovely universe. Though he painted over a hundred years ago, Constable's work is still a continual inspiration to landscape painters, whether it be his large oil paintings, his water colors, or a simple pencil drawing of a horse and cart in the sunshine, bringing out again balance of light and shade.

Constable worked to express what he saw and felt, not to please the people whom he thought might buy his pictures, and the result was so delightfully spontaneous. He has certainly left us a wonderful heritage. This great artist has been called the link between the old masters and the modern in landscape painting.

E. S.

[This is the last article in this series.]

Memory Pads for Dresser Drawers

The material of your discarded silk dress can be converted into attractive pads for the bottom of a dresser drawer. One girl who did this found it a pleasant reminder of the happy times she had had while wearing the party dress which now made gay her dresser drawer.

The material for such dresser drawer pads need not necessarily be silk. Gayly figured cotton materials answer quite as well. After the material is washed and pressed, cut pieces to fit the drawers, allowing for seams. Cut two thicknesses of sheet cotton a bit smaller than the inside of the drawer. Sprinkle sachet powder between the two pieces of sheet cotton and encase in the covering. It is best to place the sheet cotton on the one piece of covering; lay the other piece of covering on top, turn the edges in and stitch. Fasten the scented pad to the bottom of the drawer with a few thumb tacks.

The Mail Bag

Wheaton, Illinois

Dear Editor:

As a group of Monitor readers we have been very much interested in the letters from other groups published in the Monitor.

This group has been meeting every two weeks at the homes of its members for nearly five years. We choose our own articles from current Monitors, and apportion the time for reading according to the number present.

We intuitively know that one member will choose all the articles on the American Indian. Another is vitally interested in temperance. Some choice bits of poetry and a "Sunny Hour" are sure to be read. It is always understood that only articles from the Monitor will be read.

Incidentally, when not reading we are busy with our needles.

We all feel that it is such a worthwhile way to spend an afternoon, learning through the pages of the Monitor what our own and other nations are doing in business, education, and pleasure.

Flora C. R.

Haiti, West Indies

Dear Editor:

My sister has written to the Mail Bag, and so I thought I would too. I have traveled back and forth from here to the States ever since I was nine months old. I am now 13 years of age.

Haiti is an Island in the West Indies. It is the second in size. Two countries share the island, Haiti, and The Dominican Republic. I went to the Republic once. We live about a mile from Cape Haitien. We have a swimming pool of our own and a very big yard. We expect to return to our home in New Jersey in May or June.

J. Douglas C.

Dehra Dun, U. P., India

Dear Editor:

I always read the Mail Bag, so now I am writing myself. I am 12 years old and live on a farm, although I go to school in Simla, right up in the Himalayas.

We have three horses, mother and two babies—also some pigs, cows and bullocks. There are also two dogs—one is a fox terrier, and the other a Sealyham puppy. I have a guinea pig, too. We have an old ambulance lorry which we call the "covered wagon." When we go to town we have to be pushed down the hill before it will start!

I would like to hear from girls of my own age all over the world, but especially America.

Enid H.

East Orange, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I have been reading and enjoying the Young Folks' Page for several years, and have gained a great many friends through the Mail Bag. I like the continued stories which appear on this page, and have been enjoying the series on United States coins. I was also very much interested in the recent article about John Wycliffe as I like to learn about great men and women. The foreign translations which appear on The Home Forum page are a great help to me in studying other languages, too.

Barbara W.

Manitoba, Canada

Dear Editor:

We are a group of girls, over 20 years of age, and would like to get in touch with other Mail Bag groups in all parts of the world.

Brandon is a city with a population of 19,500. It truly is a beauty spot, especially in summer. It is known as the Wheat City. We could tell of many beauty spots in Canada, as some of the members have traveled extensively.

We would like to have other groups inform us of their activities at their meetings. We had music at our first meeting and are going to read items of interest out of the Monitor.

Hoping to hear from many corners of the globe,

M. Edna L.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Miriam S. (13), Grinnell, Iowa. From anywhere. Interested in music, art and sports.

Vera D. (15), Trefocest, South Wales From anywhere. Interested in swimming.

Bobbie E. (15) (girl), Los Angeles, California. From abroad and United States. Interested in all sports, music, art and reading.

E. G. H. (17), Christchurch, New Zealand. Would like to correspond with a college girl. Interested in stamp collecting hockey, swimming and literature.

Florence W. (17), Passaic, New Jersey. From anywhere. Interested in free-lance article writing and stamp collecting.

Kathleen B. (19), Bedford, Ohio. From anywhere. Interested in sports, reading music and dramatics.

Elizabeth S. (19), Grinnell, Iowa. From girls interested in art.

From Boys

Ralph Joe T. (12), Collinsville, Oklahoma. From Europe, Canada or United States possessions. Interested in stamp collecting.

Jack K. (16), Los Angeles, California. From someone in Kansas City. Interested in football.

Seth T. (19), Fargo, North Dakota. From anywhere, but especially the Hawaiian Islands, Africa, China, South America and Alaska. Interested in stamp collecting, aviation and travel

Over 20

Derek E. S., London, England. Would like to exchange newspapers with a young man.

Elizabeth J. J., Wichita Kansas. From South America, preferably someone in the business world.

Mildred McG., Mount Berry, Georgia From anywhere. Interested in music.

Lauretta I. M., Buffalo New York. Especially from Europe. Is a student at a university.

Rules for Correspondence

1 Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag The Christian Science Monitor Boston Mass The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

PERHAPS one of the most outstanding stamps of the year will be the Mothers' Day Stamp to be issued by our Government in honor of the twentieth anniversary of the setting aside of Mothers' Day as a national event by the late President Woodrow Wilson. Mothers' Day falls on the second Sunday in May and this year the date is May 13. The stamps, however, will be placed on sale in Washington May 1 and elsewhere in the nation as soon as supplies can be distributed. By such an early sale letters franked with these stamps may reach their destination on or before Mothers' Day. Many dealers and societies are preparing special envelopes for the occasion to be mailed out from Washington both on May 1 and May 13, and these envelopes carry cachets of appropriate design.

The stamp itself will be of the same size as our special delivery stamp and probably of violet color. Its value will be 3 cents and the central design a reproduction of Whistler's famous portrait of "My Mother" and at the lower left a small vase of carnations. President Roosevelt approved the design before he left for a trip on the Gulf Stream. Two hundred million copies are to be printed on the rotary press.

Chile

Two specially engraved and printed stamps have been issued to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Constitution, showing portraits of Marino Egana and Jorquin Tocornal on the 30c. lilac and 1.20 p blue.

Denmark

Two new colors of the ship stamps have appeared, the 25 ö. brown and 30 ö. blue. The postage dues have new designs printed from engraved plates. These are seven in number from the 1 ore to the 1 kr.

Dominican Republic

A new series of three values is being printed in honor of the completion of the new San Rafael Suspension Bridge. The ½c. purple and 1c. green have already made their appearance.

Dutch Indies

A set of eight low values, 1c., 2c., 2½c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 7½c. and 10c., will soon be issued, and all of one design. These values are the forerunner of a complete set of 24 values from the 1c. to the 2.50 g.

Ecuador

The 5c. violet and 10c. red values have been issued as forerunners of a new set of stamps. The design shows one of Ecuador's snow-capped mountains rising in the distance.

Egypt

A series of 14 stamps was issued to commemorate the Tenth Universal Postal Congress held at Cairo. The Congress opened on Feb. 1 and closed late in March. In connection with this Congress the Egyptian Postal Museum at Cairo was inaugurated. The museum houses exhibits of the early postal systems, methods of printing stamps, sets of Egyptian and Sudan stamps, essays, proofs, and rarities. There are also on display the current stamps of the 93 nations represented at the Congress.

The new stamps bear the portrait of the Khedive Ismael, through whose efforts Egypt received much of its modernization.

Upper Row (Left to Right)—Low Value Design of New Dutch East Indian Stamp. Portrait of Khedive Ismael on Egyptian Stamp Commemorating Tenth Anniversary of Postal Congress. The New Ship Stamp of Denmark. Lower Row (Left to Right)—An Arab Scene in the Desert, Pictured on Stamps of Tripolitania. The San Rafael Suspension Bridge Stamp of the Dominican Republican.

France

The new design on the latest current set of stamps shows a dove on wing carrying an olive branch in its beak. The first value to appear is the 1.50 fr. light blue.

Italian Colonies

The Ægean Islands have a new set of four air-mail stamps showing an aerial wing in the design. The stamps are bi-colored.

Tripolitania has a new series of five air-mail stamps and two air-mail special delivery stamps. These stamps portray local scenes and various types of planes in flight.

New Zealand

To honor the first official flight made by Flight Lieutenant T. C. Ulm between New Zealand and Australia, the New Zealand Government issued a special 7d. blue stamp inscribed "Transtasman Airmail." The flight took place on Feb. 14 in the airplane Faith of Australia and the stamps were placed on sale Feb. 1 to 14.

Nicaragua

The new series of 12 official postage stamps and five official air-mail stamps have made their appearance. The overprint "Official" is in red on all values.

For use on the new route, known as the "Central American Route," the current 20-cent Mt. Momotombo has been surcharged in both red and black.

Russia

A new series of five values has been issued to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Lenin Mausoleum. The values are the 5 k. brown, 10 k. deep blue, 15 k. red, 20 k. green and 35 k. brown.

United States

The Maryland Tercentenary stamp was placed on sale at St. Mary's City, Md., on March 23. Nearly 200,000 covers were canceled the first day. Also there were many covers canceled at Baltimore on March 25, the 300th anniversary of the State. More than 480,000 copies were sold the first day, March 23, at St. Mary's City and 62,000 copies at the Philatelic Agency the next day, March 24. This stamp is now available at the various post offices in the United States.

A Wisconsin Tercentenary stamp may be announced at any time in honor of the celebration that will take place at Green Bay in July. There is also a possibility of the President's approving the issuance of a Daniel Boone stamp. Watch the Mail Bag column for further announcements.

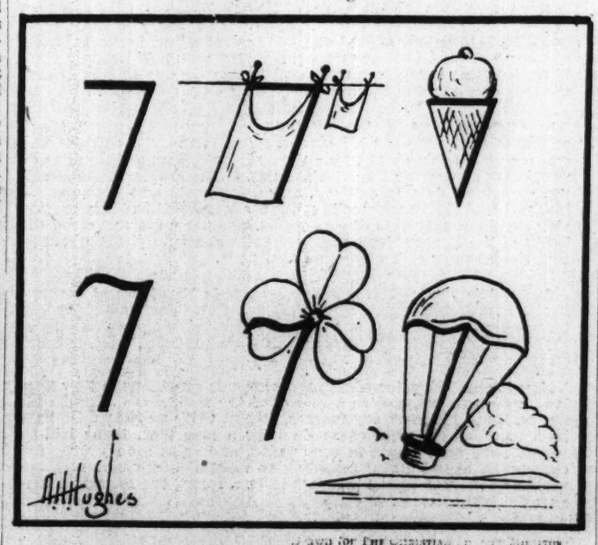
Famous Stamps and Their Stories, by Montgomery Mulford. Published by Cupples & Leon Company, New York. $1.

This book tells of the interesting stories one may find in stamps and stamp collecting and describes in a fascinating way how to collect them The author writes for the young collector, but the book will prove of interest to all stamp collectors. Among the many chapters we find a description of the Fascist stamps of Italy stamps of Papua and the Falkland Islands, historic stamps of Syria and Lebanon, stamps of picturesque Spain, voyaging with Columbus, stamps of the World War, slogan postmarks and the used stamp, etc.

The author is a writer of philatelic note, having contributed many feature articles to various stamp magazines throughout the world.

Sketch Book

By A. H. Hughes



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Up and Down Beacon Hill

His Opening Shot

Former Mayor James M. Curley had his war paint on as he addressed the Boston Tammany braves the other night. And he wielded the tomahawk in great glittering arcs. His famous voice rising and falling, now faint like the shallow surf shattering on the rocks, now swelling musically like a huge wave rolled in from some jagged horizon—exerted its old cajolery, until the listeners would willingly follow him right to the Gilded Dome on Beacon Hill.

Yet the former Mayor made no allusions to seeking the gubernatorial nomination. But deep and deceiving are the political waters. Political pundits freely predicted as follows: "If Curley assails Mansfield's economy drive, he will be firing the opening shot in his fight for the governorship."

* * *

And Mr. Curley assailed Mayor Mansfield (without mentioning any names) with everything but the kitchen stove. By innuendo at least, Mr. Curley declared the present Mayor has confused a city government with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and that humanity had fled from City Hall to flutter like a homing pigeon under Mr. Curley's ample waistcoat.

The Mayor's ace is his human appeal. And as tight-lipped and iron-hearted Economy stalks the State, who knows but what the voice with a tear in it will have wide political currency? At all events, the Mayor revealed that he still carries that ace.

* * *

"Sunny Joe"

With "Joe" Maynard strutting a frisky cakewalk and spreading Democratic sunshine all about, the Republicans seem thrust into a more morose rôle. "Joe," state Democratic chairman, won't let the G. O. P. squeeze out a single office.

"We will carry them all," he gloats. "The Republicans are on the ropes, they are sagging and the coming state election will place them in a horizontal position."

* * *

With less exuberance, other prognosticators believe the Democrats will have easy sledding on a track iced by popular support for the President.

* * *

Respectfully Submitted

Everyone has his own recipes. So I submit one as to how the Republicans could make the best possible showing. It is idealistic, but I have no illusion it will receive anything but derisive sniffs from the political realists. It follows:

Let the G. O. P. cut free from most of its titular leaders and conjure up an honest, intelligent man from "the sticks." This man must be a Liberal without any political record to snipe at. Many of the present G. O. P. leaders profess liberalism, but their records are mired in another era. With such a leader, who might be of the stamp of Governor Winant of New Hampshire, the G. O. P. might face the future, freed from many reactionary pages in its record.

* * *

Out-Dealing New Deal

The G. O. P. were it to adopt such a procedure, might be in a position to present itself as more a party of the new era than is the Democratic Party. While planning to ride through largely on the reputation of the President, Massachusetts Democratic leaders have consistently throughout this session of the Legislature voted down liberal New Deal measures. There has been a wide, wide canyon between the legislation at Washington and that on Beacon Hill. The Child Labor Amendment, which secured the unequivocal support of the President, was rejected by the Massachusetts Legislature.

* * *

A G. O. P. so rejuvenated and cut free from the past might go far. The people believe the new epoch means new principles and by the same token new men. They are possibly tired of the old political warhorses, both Democratic and Republican, and believe the New Deal will be best served by fresh men, whose roots were never thrust into reactionary soil—at least for the world to see.

* * *

Nay, Neigh!

Some diversion was occasioned at the Tammany Club ball the other night as a supposedly patriotic Democratic horse was led around the ballroom of the Hotel Bradford. Here was a new hoofer act—that was no stall—a real plea for a stable democracy. Suddenly the "nag" stopped and apparently with no provocation, the speeches not having been given, emitted a tremulous horse laugh.

The Democrats are thinking of appointing an investigating committee to ascertain if this laugh indicated any Republican sentiment, or not a cheer for the horse-racing bill.

Ralph M. Blagden.

Legislation to Curb Firearms Sale Urged In Drive on Crime

Massachusetts enforcement authorities "inched" up on the criminal yesterday as they advocated changing the firearms law so the State would have authority to restrict sales of guns with 20-inch barrels rather than merely those with 12-inch barrels as now provided by law.

This legislation, designed to curb the use of sawed-off shotguns, was supported by Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, commissioner of public safety, before the legislative committee on public safety. Commissioner Needham submitted a redraft of a bill drawn by a conference committee of police, gun dealers and sportsmen.

The measure would give police control over eight inches more of gun barrel. Supt. Martin H. King of the Boston police, a member of the conference committee, dissented, declaring the law does not go far enough. He pointed out that, while the proposed measure would restrict sales of guns up to 20 inches, there would be nothing to prevent a bandit from purchasing a gun of 21 inches or more and sawing it off.

To meet this objection the committee offered a second amendment which would require dealers to keep records of shotgun sales and would require the purchaser to sign his name and address to give police samples of the purchaser's handwriting. No record of shotgun sales is required under the present law. Such legislation is highly recommended by all experts on crime and closely parallels that being urged in Washington.

Insull to Write His Side of Flight

ISTANBUL, Turk., April 5 (AP)—Samuel Insull spent today writing notes for his memoirs so the world will have his side of a spectacular story. Sitting under guard in a hospital ward, he jotted memoranda of his sea flight from American authorities.

The Turkish Government, which stopped the flight unceremoniously, sought to sweep away the last legal cobwebs and have him ready for the United States when it comes to get him. Istanbul legal authorities were examining the new protest lodged by lawyers against Insull's arrest, it was announced.

During the night the Chicagoan received word from his London agents that an additional $10,000 had been made available for his use in continuing the last-ditch struggle against extradition to the United States.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Ottawa: Chateau Laurier Ballroom, 8:15 p. m., April 13.

Toronto (First Church): Massey Hall, Shuter and Victoria Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 14.

Quebec

Montreal: Mount Royal Hotel, 8:15 p. m., April 12.

United States

Alabama

Fairhope: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 8.

Montgomery: The Little Theater, 8:15 p. m., April 10.

Florida

Pensacola: Pensacola High School, 8 p. m., April 9.

Georgia

Albany: New Albany Hotel, Pine Street, 8 p. m., April 12.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., April 9.

Lynn: Church Edifice, Chestnut Street near Broad Street, 8 p. m., April 10.

Springfield: Springfield Municipal Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 10.

New Jersey

East Orange: East Orange High School, North Walnut Street, between Main and William Streets, 3:30 p. m., April 8.

New York

Albany: Capitol Theater, Chapel Street, 3:30 p. m., April 8.

Amsterdam: Roosevelt Junior High School, 3:30 p. m., April 8.

Buffalo (First Church): Buffalo Consistory, Delaware Avenue near West Ferry Street, 8:15 p. m., April 14.

Forest Hills: Church Auditorium, Greenway Terrace and Middleway Circle, 8:15 p. m., April 12.

Glens Falls: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 8.

Hornell: Woodbury Universalist Church, 8 p. m., April 13.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., April 9.

New York (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., April 9.

St. Albans: Church Edifice, Suffolk Drive and Mexico Street, 3:30 p. m., April 8.

North Carolina

Fayetteville: Court House Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 10.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket: Church of Our Father (Universalist), 8 p. m., April 10.

South Carolina

Spartanburg: Reception Hall, Cleveland Hotel, 8 p. m., April 13.

Virginia

Waynesboro (auspices Society, Greenwood): Wayne Theater, 3 p. m., April 8.

Music

"Tannhäuser"

The German wing of the Metropolitan opera company had its first innings of the week at the Boston Opera House yesterday afternoon, presenting Wagner's "Tannhäuser."

A distinguished cast was provided for the occasion. In a production that disclosed many virtues, Mme. Elisabeth Rethberg won a personal triumph by her singing of Elisabeth's rôle. Her voice, of singular purity and always faithful to pitch, traces a melodic line of great beauty and suppleness. She sang yesterday, as in "Aïda" Monday night, with fine taste and musical intelligence. If her acting matched her singing ability, there could be no cause for complaint.

Two singers new to Boston adorned the cast. Mr. Lauritz Melchior, the Tannhäuser, is a true heroic tenor in the Wagnerian tradition, and when he is singing in full voice he gives an admirable account of his rôle. His half-voice is weak and lacks resonance. His acting, alas, is also in the tradition of Wagnerian tenors. Mr. Emanuel List, the Landgraf of the afternoon, disclosed a voice of power and beauty, used expressively. He has also an impressive stage presence. Mme. Frida Leider gave a considerable edge to the soprano tones of Venus, who in her representation was attractive enough to make our hero's indecision understandable. Mr. Friedrich Schorr lent his usual artistry to the singing and acting of Wolfram. But he was not in his best voice yesterday, and his rendition of the apostrophe to the Evening Star was oversubdued.

Chorus and orchestra, under the expert baton of Mr. Artur Bodanzky, sang and played with precision and good tone, if without much subtlety or poetry. Scenically, the production like that of "Aïda" Monday, was conservative in the extreme. The addition of a cow-bell obbligato to the Shepherd's piping of Miss Editha Fleischer was incongruous. The Metropolitan ballet is as out of date as the staging, and yesterday it served chiefly to impair the enjoyment of the Venusberg music.

L. A. S.

"Lucia di Lammermoor"

The opera last night was Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor." The cast comprised Mme. Lily Pons as Lucia, Mme. Elda Vettori as Alisa and Messrs. Nino Martini (Edgardo), Armando Borgioli (Lord Enrico Ashton), Virgilio Lazarri (Raimondo), Angelo Bada (Arturo) and Giordano Paltrinieri (Normanno). Mr. Vincenzo Bellezza conducted.

Since the première of this opera in Naples in 1835, many notable Lucias have come and gone, but probably none has more completely caught the public fancy than Mme. Lily Pons. In the first place, she looks the part, for which the spectator is grateful, and in the second place her voice is an astounding instrument, capable of triumphantly meeting the exacting demands of the score.

It was emphatically Mme. Pons's night, and at the close of Scene 1 of Act III, the audience which packed the house literally roared its approval. During the earlier acts, however, the discerning listener might have become aware of the devastating (and needless) demands which the Metropolitan Opera Association is making upon this singer. Coloratura voices of the texture and sweetness of this one should be conserved; they are rarely found.

We have written that the night belonged to Mme. Pons, but the fine talent of Mr. Martini must not be overlooked. This young singer completely justified the excellent reports which had preceded him. Not only does he sing with commendable ease, but he also satisfies the eye. Histrionically, he is less convincing, yet one feels inclined toward leniency until he shall have acquired experience in acting commensurate with his ability to sing. The remaining rôles were well voiced and deftly characterized, with the chorus forming a colorful background, tonally satisfying if somewhat unimaginative. A happier arrangement in stage settings would also help illusion.

G. M. S.

Thompson-Starrett Co. Net

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—Net loss of Thompson-Starrett Company, Inc., for the nine months ended Jan. 25, 1934, was $133,112, compared with net earnings of $5488 for the nine months ended Jan. 26, 1933.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 8-2315 where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained.
WINTHROP and DERBY AVENUE
2-4 daily except Saturdays

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock.
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
For Men and Women
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
156 TEMPLE STREET

MANHATTAN
Cleaners and Dyers, Inc.
Our Work Speaks for Itself
56 ASHMUN STREET PHONE 8-5605

"A Store Every Mother Should Know"
ELI MOORE'S BABY SHOP, Inc.
for Children's Fashions
158 ORANGE STREET

De ROTHSCHILD'S
French Cleaners and Dyers
Established 1897
70 Whitney Avenue 8-9073
47 High Street 6-3671

J. H. STORY & SON
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
675 FERRY STREET 3-1050

CHARLIE'S TIRE REPAIR SHOP
Goodyear Tires—Service Anywhere
255 GEORGE STREET Phone 8-5722

BEACH & GORMAN
EXCLUSIVE HAIR DRESSING
Established 1906
956 CHAPEL STREET 6-7475

Call 5-6321
for QUALITY FOOD *and* PRIME MEATS
EMPIRE QUALITY MARKET
1493 CHAPEL STREET

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work
Hat Remodeling
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
130 TEMPLE ST

"Wire for Us and We'll Wire for You"
HERBERT E. FRANCIS
Electrical Contractor
278 ORANGE STREET Tel. 6-6130

NEW LONDON

FINE FOOTWEAR
WILBUR COON
ENNA JETTICK
SHERWOOD
LADIES' SHOES
John Elion, 79 State Street
SPRING STYLES IN
Enna Jettick and Wilbur Coon Shoes
JOHN ELION, 79 State St.

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 615-J where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 1 daily

BETTER BAKED PRODUCTS
de Bruycker Bake Shops Inc.
518 WEST AVENUE, NORWALK
24 RAILROAD AVENUE, NEW CANAAN

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
18 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 356

TRISTRAM & FULLER, Inc.
Norwalk's Leading Dept. Store
Ladies' Furnishings—Dry Goods—Draperies
Linoleums—Shades—Slip Covers—Curtains
A pleasant place to shop.
28-34 WALL ST NORWALK, CONN.

FRANK JACOBY
Good Clothes for Men and Women
Featuring Kuppenheimer Clothes
12-14 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK
Tel. 6810

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(Continued)

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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100 PROSPECT STREET 9-7939
12 to 5 p. m. daily

The New Saxon-Weave Suit
Lined with Pure Celanese—$30 and $35
Most complete men's clothing stock in this part of Connecticut
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

Yale Laundry Inc.
579 PACIFIC STREET
STAMFORD, CONN.
Phone 3-1003
A service for every household need.

BROWN BROS.
Ideal Market
1 Park Row
Choice Meats—Fruit
Vegetables and Groceries
Tel. 2583

Frederic Vita Tonic Permanent Wave $5.00
This very special price is offered for all appointments made before April 15. Given by our regular expert operators
Beauty Salon, Fifth Floor
The C. O. MILLER CO.

Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
Stamford Steam Laundry
Incorporated

WATERBURY

SPRING GLOVES
By VAN RAALTE
Of FAUNTEX—the exclusive Van Raalte Glove Fabric.
Many, many new distinctive models. Plain Tailored—Tailored Slip-on—Ruffled Cuffs—Pique Trimmed—Organdie Gore Cuffs—Pique Trimmed Cuffs. Every new Spring shade. Van Raalte Gloves wash beautifully and give long wear.
$1.00 and $1.50 a pair
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

DODGE AND PLYMOUTH MOTOR CARS
For Demonstration Call 3-1520
Your car called for, serviced and delivered
PEATTIE MOTORS INC.
488 WATERTOWN AVENUE

Spring Housecleaning?
Yes—it's easy—We enlist these aids:
OLD DUTCH
BON AMI
RINSO
LUX
CHIPSO
Nationally advertised in the Monitor and for sale at
FREEMAN'S
427 WILLOW STREET Phone 4-0197

GLOVES - BLOUSES
HANDBAGS - ACCESSORIES
to complete your Spring Wardrobe.
SUGENHEIMERS
64 Bank Street Waterbury, Conn.

Choice Line of Pottery
Linens—Scarfs—Raffia Mats
JANE KELLY Inc.
106 GRAND STREET

"Just try one on"
Nelly Don Frocks
Individually styled—unusual color combinations—sized to fit perfectly.
$1.95 to $5.95
The MILLER & PECK CO.

Flowers of Quality
at Reasonable Prices
DEAN the FLORIST
58 CENTER STREET PHONE 4-2788

For Appointment
Call 4-9477
For a Permanent Wave and for other aids to beauty.
Hodson Beauty Shoppe
Alice Werner 10 Bank Street

Warm spring days entice one to renovate one's home.
If you phone 4-3636
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
will help you with your problems

Wordens
MILK—ICE CREAM
CHOCOLATE SYRUP
152 Cherry Street Phone 5-1121

MacKerracher's Market
Dealers in
Quality Meat—Fancy Groceries
Fresh Vegetables and Fruits Daily
21 WILLOW STREET Phone 4-0126

A very fine display of imported Harris Tweed
E. Minicucci
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
328 E. MAIN STREET Phone 3-2695

ORICCHIO STUDIO
Portraits of Distinctive Character
50 BANK STREET Phone 4-0833

HASTINGS CORSET SHOPPE
BRIDGEPORT 1026 Main Street
WATERBURY 29 West Main Street

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

FRANK JETTICK SHOES FOR WOMEN
YOU NEED NO LONGER BE TOLD THAT YOU HAVE AN EXPENSIVE FOOT
$5 $6
AAAAA to EEE Sizes 1-12
Exclusively at
31 No. Pearl St.
201 Central Ave.
in
Albany, N. Y.
and
at 42 Third Street, Troy, N. Y.

Visit Our New
SHOPS OF FASHION
On Our Rearranged and Redecorated Second Floor
W. M. Whitney & Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.

PONTIAC PRESENTS
for 1934
A Bigger, Smoother, Faster Straight Eight with
- Knee Action
- Bendix Brakes
- K-Y Super Frame
- 84 Horsepower
- 117-inch Base
- Starterator
- Larger Fisher bodies
- Speed of 82 m. per hr

MOSHER BROS., Inc.
481 CENTRAL AVE.

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Perkins Silk Shop
CASH RAISING SALE
Entire Stock Reduced
DRESSES, SILKS AND WOOLENS
Biggest Sale in 25 years
15 SOUTH PEARL STREET
One block below State Street

Do not fail to take advantage of low prices on fine furniture as I am retiring from business very shortly.
HARRY SIMMONS
84 NO. PEARL STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.

"Budget Your Fuel With Blackburn"
Niagara Hudson Coke, Ambricoal
Black Stork Anthracite Economy Coal
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN INC.
129 WATER STREET TEL. 3-1268

HOAG & TAYLOR
Maiden Lane and James Street
Custom Suiting Samples for Spring and Summer Are Now Ready

Brandow's
BAND BOX CLEANERS
605 New Scotland Avenue
DIAL 2-2441

Cotrell and Leonard
Distinctive Spring Fashions in
COATS AND SUITS
From $19.95 to $210.00

BINGHAMTON

LEADER
39 MAIN STREET
MILLINERY
of Distinction at Popular Prices

Smart Spring and Early Summer Apparel
Newly Arrived Since Easter
at McLEAN'S

New Spring Shoes Have Just Arrived
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

BRONXVILLE

OAK RIDGE BUICK CO., Inc.
Authorized Sales and Service
"Front wheel alignment and brake equipment recently installed. Stop in for a free test."
Post Road and Main Street
TUCKAHOE TEL. TUCK 6100

OUR STORE IS AS NEAR AS YOUR TELEPHONE FOR CHOICE MEATS AND POULTRY
Phones 0153—0154
Pondfield Market, Inc.
S. Reis, Pres
82½ PONDFIELD ROAD

FLOWERS
The flowers that you order through us will last; will be arranged with taste; will be delivered as promised.
MRS. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay & Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office, WOOLWORTH BUILDING

C. L. PARSONS MOTOR CO.
AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING
BRAKE SERVICE PAINTING
BODY AND FENDER WORK
Vernon 4078 1715-19 MARYLAND AVE.

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

We Carry Pepsodent
Also Toilet and Household Necessities in Our Drug Store
Edgar S. Bellis
Ph. 1073 116 Pondfield Rd.

Duleto & Comstock
OUTFITTERS to MEN and BOYS
40 PALMER AVENUE
Tel 4070

BROOKLYN

See New York City, Borough of Brooklyn

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Grant: 7631, 10 to 2 daily

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE Mgr.
MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
Manufacturers
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Remember Birthdays and Wedding Anniversaries with Flowers
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP

A Beauty Shoppe of exclusive appointment
THE DAWN
561 Delavan Avenue at Delaware
Tel. Lincoln 5410
Mabel Rath Wedekind

BARNES PHARMACY
Let Us Be Your Toiletiere
A full line of YARDLEY'S
Jefferson Ave. at E. Utica

Old Homes Modernized and Repaired
Garages—Cottages—Houses
JOHN GOULD
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
Modernizing and Garages Financed
46 Burlington Ave. Phone Parkside 8813

"Let Us Coal Your Bin"
WM. H. WEIDT
292 WOHLERS Ga. 0193

D. & H. Coal—Donner-Hanna Coke
Local—Moving—Long Distance

New Spring Hats $5 - $10
Special attention given hats made to order
Remodeling $2.50
ADA S. GROGAN
101 TENNYSON AVENUE RI. 8937

CORTLAND

KALOS BEAUTY SHOP
Permanent Waves $5 up
We guarantee all materials genuine
303 NEWBERRY BLDG. Phone 2163

ELMIRA

HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
GEORGE H. COXE
GROCERIES
330 WEST FIFTH STREET

GLOVERSVILLE

PECK FLORAL COMPANY
Flowers for All Occasions
105 NORTH MAIN STREET
Members of F. T. D.

ESSOLENE
Guarantees Smoother Performance
Williams & Dye Co. Inc.
95 SOUTH MAIN STREET

H. P. AYRES
Electric Wiring
Fixtures and Appliances
16 PLACE STREET Phone 4216

R. D. Winsman
Painting and Paper Hanging
First Class Workmanship Guaranteed
Telephone 3794-W 31 East State Street
Gloversville, N. Y.

AWNINGS
"TAYLOR MADE"
Nelson A. Taylor Co., Inc.
49 Bleecker Street Phone 2359-J

N. M. Banker Inc.
Automobile Insurance
40 NORTH MAIN STREET Phone 3[illegible]

NEW SPRING STYLES
ENNA JETTICK
$5.00 and $6.00 Shoes
Charles Brookins
60 N. MAIN STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE
(Continued)

Complete Department Store

Martin & Naylor Co.

USE OUR
NEW LOAN LIBRARY
New Books Added Weekly
Cowles, Brown & Co.

ITHACA

ATWATER'S
"The store with everything to eat"
TEL. 2781

Let Rothschild's
SUIT You
in Swagger Styles $16.95
SECOND FLOOR
ROTHSCHILD'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

A Spring Showing of
STEWART-WARNER
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
Models as Low as $119.50
Second Floor
TREMAN, KING'S
STATE AT CAYUGA

Kirk's Repoussé
Sterling Silver
Heavy, Fine Workmanship, Low Price
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
KIRK'S REPRESENTATIVE IN ITHACA

Inspect Our New Line of
WASHABLE WALL PAPERS
19c per roll and upwards
R. F. SMITH
Wall Paper and Paint Shop
122 WEST STATE STREET, ITHACA, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

Spring Togs
in the Children's Own Shop at
NELSON'S
Store of Specialty Shops
106-110 EAST SECOND STREET

KENMORE

INSURANCE
AUTOMOBILE and All Other Kinds
C. W. Inhoff
RI. 0297 53 W. GIRARD BLVD.

LARCHMONT

GRANT'S GREENHOUSES
Freshly Cut Flowers
Ferns and Blooming Plants
Floral Designs
96 Weaver Street Tel. Larchmont 81
Successor to George Grant

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS Is Our Motto
For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread
Try Heim's
HEIM'S BAKERY
70 N. Grand Ave. Tel. Freeport 4957

Borchers Delicatessen
Fancy Groceries
Pullman's Butter and Dated Eggs
Deliveries Made, Freeport 5326
36 NORTH GRAND AVENUE, BALDWIN

BAYSIDE

Bayside Beauty Shop
FREDERIC'S VITA TONIC
PERMANENTS
39-38 Bell Blvd. Phone Bayside 9-1962

DOUGLASTON

P. N. BRUNING
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
NORTHERN BOULEVARD and 244TH ST
Phone Bayside 9-1571—1572

ELMHURST

For Up-to-Date, Fitted-to-Order
FOUNDATION GARMENTS
and GIRDLES. See or Call
MRS. L. TRAUTWIG
315 Wyckoff Avenue near Myrtle Avenue
HEgeman 3-6860 Ridgewood, N. Y.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5826
Ocean Pastry Shops, Inc.
"KNOWN FOR THE BEST PASTRIES IN TOWN"
1855 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

TEL. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-2730
Crossways Cleaners
and Furriers, Inc.
Ladies' and Gents' Tailors
All Work Called for and Delivered
1859 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church.

ALBERT HYMAN
Footwear of Quality
for the Entire Family
Agent for Florsheim Shoes
For Men and Women
1037 CENTRAL AVENUE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY—Cedarhurst

TRIO MARKET
Shop here for your
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
469 CENTRAL AVE., Corner Spruce St.
Branch—1051 Broadway, Woodmere

FAR ROCKAWAY
Woodmere

101 Franklin 1230 9 Irving Place
NICHOLAS GROSS
Upholsterer and Decorator
Curtains, Bed Spreads, Slip Covers, Mattresses and Box Springs, Made to Order

FLUSHING

SAVE MONEY AND TIME BY GETTING YOUR SPRING WARDROBE HERE
THE boulevard shop
141-05 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.
Open evenings until nine.

FOREST HILLS

Loren Gown Shop
offers appropriate clothes
for the "Gentle Woman"
AUSTIN STREET and WINDSOR PLACE
Telephone Day Calls—Faculty 2-5850, 2-5851
Night Calls—Boul 8-2781

MULLER BROS.
FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
for Household Goods
STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING
SHIPPING
QUEENS BOULEVARD

FREEPORT

The Only
Sample Dress Shop
Featuring *in Nassau County*
INDIVIDUAL SPRING FASHIONS
Sizes 10-17, 14-20, 38-44, 16½-24½.
74 S. Main St. Phone Fpt. 1176-J
Walk up one flight and save.

HARRY'S MEN'S SHOP
"Freeport's Finest Store"
Good Clothes
STETSON HATS HABERDASHERS
85 S. Main Street Freeport

FREEPORT—Merrick

COAL ICE
Lehigh Valley and Blue Coal
Dennis Bros.
TEL. 3136 7112 FREEPORT

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK
TRUST COMPANY
Established 1917
Capital, Surplus and Undivided
Profits over $290,000.00
Commercial, Special Interest and Trust Departments

HEMPSTEAD

ETTINGER'S
THE QUALITY STORE
SWAGGER SUITS—ENSEMBLES
HATS—SPORTSWEAR—GLOVES
Always Moderately Priced
Vassarette Girdles and Foundations
264 FULTON AVENUE HEMPSTEAD

L. SEEL, Manager
A. & P. TEA CO.
99 MAIN STREET, HEMPSTEAD
Telephone 5700

GARDEN SUPPLIES
Fertilizer, Wheelbarrows, Garden Tools, Trellis, LAWN SEED, ROSE Bushes that grow.
BLUMBERG'S
PAINTS, HARDWARE
278 FRONT STREET, HEMPSTEAD

Hempstead Plumbing Supply Co.
Incorporated
Plumbing and Heating and
Tinsmith Supplies
of Quality
143 JACKSON STREET
Phone 737 Hempstead, N. Y.

Phone Hempstead 7243
MFP
MARCEL FROM PARIS, Inc.
MR. MARCEL
Formerly of the Rue Scribe, Paris
Art Hairdresser
Specialist in Permanent Waving
249 FULTON AVE. (opp. Franklin Shop)

J. WINKENBACH
GROCERIES
and DELICATESSEN
162 JERUSALEM AVE. Tel Hempstead 7834
WE DELIVER

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN
and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HOSIERY
For the woman who wants the best.
Garden City Hosiery Shop
178A 7th Street Garden City, L. I.
"MAIL ORDERS FILLED"

Phone Hempstead 2782 Honest Values
SAMPLE
SHOE STORE
369 FRONT STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

S. RUBIN
Hardware and House Furnishings
Household Novelties *Electrical Appliances*
8107 NORTHERN BOULEVARD Hav 9-0176

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE always fresh
ELKWOOD MARKET
Phone orders given prompt attention.
80-20 Polk Ave., NEwtown 9-0089. BRANCH STORE, 79-04 Polk Ave. NEwton 9-8984.

Fred's
Quality Meat
83-13 Roosevelt Avenue Newtown 9-8674
Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
The most modern meat market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries

Stanley's
Newtown 9-8650
Manufacturing
FURRIER
Fur Coats, Ready-to-Wear
and Made-to-Order
86-17 Roosevelt Avenue
at 87th Street

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

The DINNER BELL
RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home Tel. Pomeroy 6-4018

JAMAICA

ART JEWELERS
JOSEPH SEIL
MANUFACTURING
DESIGNING-REPAIRING
164-17 JAMAICA AVE

Phone REpublic 9-0219
Repairing Remodeling
JOHN BROS.
EXCLUSIVE FURRIERS
DRY-AIR
COLD STORAGE 89-87 164th Street

LYNBROOK

I. Jacobson & Son
Department Store
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Next to Queensborough Gas Co.

Log Cabin Shoes for Children
Vitality Shoes for Women
Walk-Over Shoes for Men

SOCONY *BATTERIES*
McErlean's Serv. Sta.
"At Your Service"
Phone Lyn. 3125
133 BROADWAY, LYNBROOK, L. I.

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
57 ATLANTIC AVE LYNBROOK, N. Y
TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 8422

LYNBROOK—Hewlett

Century
Super-Service Station
1137 BROADWAY, HEWLETT, L. I.
Texas Gas, Oil
Telephone Franklin 1526

QUEENS VILLAGE

FAUST BROS.
Quality Foods
"at Lower Prices"
219-11 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Hollis 5-8467

Specialist in Corsetry
Queens Corset Shoppe
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
215-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Opposite Community House

RICHMOND HILL

'blue coal'
SUNRISE COAL Co., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon
Main Office—Jamaica 6-7900

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Freeport	Freeport 184
Lawrence	Cedarhurst 0705
Queens	Hollis 5-7900
Valley Stream	Valley Stream 543
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W. K. BECKER
FLORIST
Fresh Cut Flowers Always on Hand
Floral Designs Made to Order
8703 111th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Phone Richmond Hill 2-10421

Bob's
Millinery Shop
SERVES YOU RIGHT
112-23 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
of Every Description
Laurelton 8-2555 Jamaica 6-7414

PRUDENCE BEEF LOAF
With GRAVY
Perron's Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Avenue Rich. Hill 2-4001

Patronize Your Old
Established Cleaner and Tailor
ALBEE
French Cleaners, Tailors and Furriers
113-19 Myrtle Ave. Virginia 7-3618
WE CALL AND DELIVER

Phone Virginia 7-0494
Jeanne's Dress Shoppe
A Splendid Selection of
SPRING DRESSES
Specializing in
Large Sizes and Sample Dresses
114-08 JAMAICA AVENUE

Try Our Weekly Flower Delivery
KOOPMANN'S
FLORIST
8140 LEFFERTS BOULEVARD
Opposite the Bank. Kew Gardens, L. I.
Telephone Virginia 7-5909

HARDWARE and PAINTS
Keys Made, Saws Filed
and Retoothed
CHAS. TEITELBAUM
108-11 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Rich. Hill 2-6121
All work done on premises.

A. JOSEPHSON
TOYS—SPORTING GOODS
GREETING CARDS
109-02 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone: Richmond Hill 2-4348

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

The Well-Dressed Man Buys at
Plesser & Sons
Clothiers—Haberdashers—Hatters
9105 JAMAICA AVENUE
Between Kresge and Woolworth Stores

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Tel Rockville Centre 1815 31 Yale Place
8 a. m. to 7 p. m. daily

STEWART'S
POULTRY FARM

Fresh Eggs, medium 38c doz.,
3 @ $1.00; large 40c doz.
Daily Deliveries
Tel. Rockville Centre 4913

Josephine Yarn Shop
Hand Knitted Suits made to order
blocked and remodeled
Instructions in Yarn Craft
266A MERRICK ROAD

The Children's Shop
Infants' and Children's Wear
Girls up to 16 years
Boys up to 10 years
272A MERRICK ROAD Tel. R. V. C. 408

TYDOL
GEORGE'S SERVICE STATION
SPECIALIZED LUBRICATION
STARTERS, GENERATORS and IGNITION
EXIDE BATTERY SERVICE
N. PARK and GRAND AVENUE Tel. 7849

ROSLYN

OLD ORCHARD INN
ROSLYN, LONG ISLAND
Guest rooms with open fireplaces; oil burner; delicious food; homelike; 38 acres; riding horses; reasonable rates by day week, month.
Opposite Post Office Roslyn 603

ST. ALBANS

H. BAHRENBURG, Inc.
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
FARMERS and CARTER AVENUES
ST. ALBANS L. I. Tel. Laurelton 3541
Orders Called For and Delivered
Tel LAUrelton 8-1052 Prop., LOU HAAS

HAAS *Specialists* HARDWARE *in Home Necessities*
House Furnishings . . Builders' Supplies
Devoe Paints
We gladly deliver.
188-09 Central Ave. St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the
American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Ditman's
Expert Corset Fitters
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES
116 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. 2586
Open Tuesday and Saturday Evenings
OTHER NIGHTS OPEN UNTIL 6 P. M.

Quality and Service Since 1879
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE HOUSE FURNISHINGS
WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATORS
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
DEVOE PAINTS
44-48 EAST BOSTON POST ROAD
Telephones Mam. 1280-1281

THOMAS SKINNER
Friendly Elms Greenhouses
West Post Road Telephone Mam. 1698
FLOWERS
direct from greenhouse to you.

MOUNT VERNON

Complete Line of
New Furniture at
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Daily Features

With the Inventors

New Inkwell

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is an inkwell so beautifully behaved that it will never soil your penholder or fingers when you use it! It is really a little ink reservoir, for it has been designed so that the ink remains always at the same level, controlled by an air seal in the larger storage tank behind it. The credit goes to J. C. Gilbert, of Dallas, Texas; and he has been given U. S. Patent No. 1946967 for it.

Your Camera

Moving Objects

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

SOME of the shutter speeds (in fractions of seconds) necessary for the photography of moving objects will perhaps be interesting to the amateur:

Distance of object 25 feet unless otherwise noted

	A	B	C
Pedestrians (4 miles an hour)	1/40	1/80	1/120
Vehicles (6 miles an hour)	1/60	1/120	1/180
Cyclists and horses trotting	1/160	1/300	1/500
Foot races, sports	1/240	1/500	1/700
Divers	—	1/600	1/800
Yachts	1/60	1/120	1/180
Steamers (20 knots) at 50 feet	1/120	1/240	1/360
Trains (30 miles an hour) at 50 feet	1/150	1/300	1/450
Trains (60 miles an hour) at 50 feet	1/300	1/600	1/900

Column A is for objects moving directly toward or away from the operator. Column B is for objects moving obliquely toward or from the camera. Column C is for objects moving at right angles to the operator.

It is understood that these figures are not the correct amount of exposure necessary to produce a well-timed negative. Since it is generally impossible to give the amount of exposure required, and stop movement as well, it is better to sacrifice exposure. A photograph showing blurred movement is useless. From the table it will be seen that, theoretically, it would be impossible to stop most forms of motion.

Don't try pictures of objects moving at right angles to the camera Make them from an angle of about 30 to 40 degrees. Taking advantage of suspended motion (the peak of the movement), and photographing at a distance greater than the table suggests, and keeping to a narrow angle instead of right angle, you will, however, find it possible to photograph almost any moving object.

One roll of film will show what may be done, and provide a guide for future use.

News About Newspapers

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

"The moment an editor senses a wrong or right in a public matter and asks that it be written about as news, his newspaper becomes a crusader, never mind what he says or fails to say in editorial columns," Marlin Pew told Georgia newspapermen at the annual meeting of the Georgia Press Institute, Feb. 24, 1934.

The new president of the White House Correspondents' Association is Francis M. Stephenson, well-known Associated Press correspondent.

"A deadly foreboding told me that some evil day I might possibly get a bank job and succeed in spite of myself, and be promoted, and thus be caught for aye, and abandon the joyous writing life," confessed Edward Mott Woolley, ex-newspaper man, magazine writer, author, and publisher, in "Free-Lancing for Forty Magazines." He was referring to an early job-hunting experience in Seattle, Wash.

By "straight news" is meant a simple presentation of news without interpretation, embellishment, or attempt at "featuring" facts.

Cartoons of the Week

—Messner in Rochester Times-Union
Man Overboard, Thank Goodness!

—Cargill in Salt Lake City Deseret News
Something to Look Forward To—

—Hutton in Philadelphia Public Ledger
How High Is Enough!

—Hungerford in Pittsburgh Post-Gazette
A Well-Deserved Vacation

—Herblock in Topeka Daily Capital
Possible Use for That South Pole Territory

—Gale in Los Angeles Times
His Ears Are Red, Anyway!

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Horse-Radish

WE HAVE a number of horse-radish plants in our garden. Whenever we have needed fresh horse-radish for the table, my husband has made up a few jars, always giving a few away.

After being out of work for some time, he decided to market some. He put in an order for containers through our grocer. At first we made our own labels. He does not adulterate the horse-radish, and as we are well known in our locality, the tradesmen are pushing our product. We know of several friends who have horse-radish root, from which we can buy when ours is used up. This promises to tide us over a lean period, and may turn out to be more lucrative than we at first expected.

Mrs. Myrtle B. W.

Rocks for Garden

A GRAMMAR school student lives in a small town where a garden club was recently organized. He has canvassed the members and offered to supply them smooth rocks for outlining the flower beds. These he hauled from a near-by river bed at a small cost to the gardeners, and very good profit for himself.

J. W. C.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

290

Havent either of you
boys done your lesson
asked the teacher? I
dont think you are lazy
but after looking over
your marks your stand-
ing in the class is
steadily declining to
a lower position

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

EXPERIENCE shows that success is due less to ability than to zeal. The winner is he who gives himself to his work, body and soul.—CHARLES BUXTON.

Bottle Baby

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB is Awarded to Miss Gertrude A. Frazer, Hagerstown, Md., for This Picture. Send Your Unusual Pictures (Glossy Prints) to the Feature Editor. Put Name, Address, and Details on the Back of Each. One Dollar is Paid for Each One Accepted for Publication.

In Lighter Vein

No Grandfather's Clock

Jones was presenting a purse and watch to a fellow workman who was leaving the concern. After a long, flattering speech, the manager wound up with:

"The contents of this"—holding up the purse—"may in time disappear, but"—holding up the watch—"here is something that will never go."—*Cash Year.*

Nothing to Brag About

She was a young bride, out shopping for the first time; and, when a hen in a crate in front of a shop cackled, she turned in puzzlement to the poulterer.

"Why is the hen making that funny noise?" she demanded.

"She's just laid an egg and is bragging about it," was the reply.

Her retort floored the shopkeeper: "How silly—when eggs are so cheap!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Ah-Hah!

"Why, Mary, you are breaking more crockery than your wages amount to! What can we do about it?"

"I don't know, ma'am. Maybe you'd better raise my wages."—*Tit-Bits.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"Ecclesiastes"

IN THE original, the book of Ecclesiastes receives the name *Kōheleth*, a unique word which has been variously explained. It is admittedly connected with the word *kahal*, meaning "assembly," and so might signify "a gatherer or assembler of wisdom or of experience"; but it is generally taken in the sense of "one who addresses an assembly" or "an official speaker in an assembly"—hence "a preacher."

The Septuagint translators evidently accepted this latter suggestion, for they were the first to name it Ecclesiastes (a Greek term meaning "preacher"). This title came to be used in the Vulgate, as in our Authorized Version, which adds the note "or, The Preacher."

Who *Kōheleth* was has not been determined with certainty, for though the references to him as "the son of David, king in Jerusalem" (1:1) and "king over Israel in Jerusalem" (1:12), if taken literally would naturally point to Solomon, the style of the writing and other indications lead most scholars to conclude that it was composed considerably after his time.

For the Scrapbook

Wisdom of the Ages

We find great things are made of little things, and little things go lessening, till at last comes God behind them.—*Robert Browning.*

Perfection walks slowly; she requires the hand of time.—*Voltaire.*

All things are ready, if our minds be so.—*Shakespeare.*

Something there is more needful than expense,
And something previous even to taste—'tis sense.
Good sense which only is the gift of heav'n,
And though no science, fairly worth the seven. —*Pope.*

Ignorance is not innocence, but sin.—*Robert Browning.*

Brevities

Pathfinder: The ambition in life of most people seems to be to own a nice home and an auto to get away from that home.

Los Angeles Times: The radio orator is handicapped. He can't tell the audience how intelligent it looks.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Philadelphia

EARLY last summer a young woman who for several years had served in a boys' camp in Maine was notified by the owners that, owing to a greatly lessened enrollment, they could not engage her for the season. They added, however, that it would be difficult for them to get along without her, as she had proved herself to be an invaluable member of the camp faculty.

It so happened that the young woman had been without employment for some months; and the receipt of this letter seemed to her a final crushing blow, as she had thought her camp employment to be definite.

But in the dark hour of her disappointment she rallied and decided to spend no time in tears or self-pity. Instead she immediately discerned her opportunity to serve. She replied to the letter, telling how happy she would be to fill the position without salary, expressing thanks in advance for the comforts and joys of a summer camp. Her offer was gratefully accepted.

At the end of the season the mother of one of the boy guests asked the camp owners to recommend someone who could act as a companion to his mother. The young woman who had so lovingly served was at once thought of, with the result that she secured the position which is still proving to be a happy one for her.

Daily Anecdote

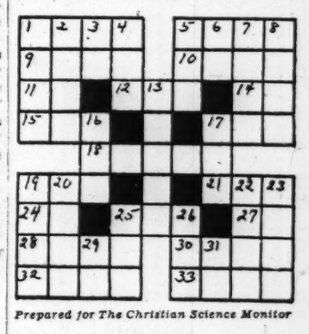
Kentucky's Crops

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A VISITOR at the White House when Lincoln was President remarked upon the fact that the President of the United States and the President of the Confederacy were both born in the same State.

Lincoln laughed and replied by saying: "Those Kentucky people will tell you that they raise most anything in their State; and I reckon they're mighty near right."

Junior Cross-Word No. 146



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—City in Pennsylvania.
5—A planet.
9—Ancient Scandinavian legend.
10—Kingdom in southwestern Asia.
11—Exclamation of inquiry.
12—Goddess of the night.
14—Musical note.
15—Spread.
17—Unit of electrical resistance.
18—Sour.
19—Possess.
21—Condensed moisture.
24—From (prefix).
25—To invite.
27—French article.
28—Common metal.
30—River in Germany.
32—Nearest.
33—Urge.

Down
1—River in France and Belgium flowing into North Sea.
2—One of the Hawaiian Islands.
3—Position in football (abbr.).
4—Topeka is capital of this state (abbr.).
5—Blend.
6—Land measure.
7—Venturesome.
8—Glide along.
13—Species of iris.
14—Diminutive of Nancy.
17—Strange.
19—Norse god.
20—Existed.
22—Island in the Mediterranean west of Italy.
23—Unsightly or useless plant.
25—Insect.
26—Small barrel.
29—Domestic animal.
31—Look!

(The solution appears elsewhere)

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Too Frisky*

By CARMACK

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

New Bonds for Old

ON OCTOBER 24, 1918, the United States Government drew its last great war loan from the American people. It was the fourth Liberty. For twenty years the Treasury promised to pay those who bought those bonds 4¼ per cent a year. But it reserved the right to "call"—that is, redeem—them in fifteen years, and this period expired last October 15.

The "call" at that time did not embrace all the bonds. Last October no less than $6,268,095,250 was outstanding. Only $1,875,000,000 was "called." But in lieu of cash the Government offered the holders of this amount the privilege of exchanging their old bonds for new ones. For the first year these new bonds, which in turn were "callable" in ten years, carried 4¼ per cent and afterward 3¼. In market parlance they became known as 4¼-3¼ per cents.

It is now reported that $872,000,000 of the called $1,875,000,000 has been exchanged. Those holders of the remaining billion dollars who held back doubtless expected that they might get a better offer if they waited. They have been disappointed. They have now received another offer in lieu of cash. But it is not so favorable as the first. They may take new 3¼ per cents for their bonds. These new bonds will run for the same period as the 4¼-3¼ per cents. Therefore, those Liberty bondholders who elect to make the new exchange will get 3¼ per cent for the next six months, while those who made the exchange last October are getting 4¼ per cent. If they are still dissatisfied, they must take cash, as interest on the old Libertys will cease on April 15.

Expectations of a better offer than this were predicated on the theory that the Government's credit would decline. The contrary, however, has happened. Government credit has actually improved. The Treasury can borrow for short periods for as little as 0.05 per cent! For long periods the expense is greater, as investors naturally expect more for trusting the Government with their money over a term of years, especially during times of uncertainty. Even long loans, however, can be raised on more favorable terms than they could last October. For instance, the 4¼-3¼s were selling yesterday at 101 28-32; last November they were down to 98.25.

At yesterday's quotation the return on the 4¼-3¼ per cents was 3.09 per cent. This is the visible sign of the status of federal credit. If it stands so high, the Treasury will certainly find lenders on its new 3¼s which are 0.16 per cent higher than the market rate. So it does not matter if the Liberty bondholders want their money back. The Treasury has plenty on hand for that purpose, and, when it wants some more, can get it at rates proportionately based on this 3¼ per cent yardstick.

There are several reasons for the high standing of government credit. One is the plethora of funds available for investment. Private borrowers are still reluctant to apply for investors' money. Even if they asked for it, however, it is doubtful whether they would get it, except at higher rates than they could afford. Then the banks are also full of unemployed cash. Both banks and investors turn to government obligations as a safe depository for their spare funds with more eagerness when other channels are blocked. This competition must naturally bring down interest rates.

Yet, burdened though they are with unremunerative money, neither banks nor investors would lend their money to government unless they trusted government. Government credit turns upon this question of confidence. It represents nothing more than the attitude of mind of the investing public. This changes according to how the Government behaves. Soon after "calling" the fourth Libertys, when the President began his dollar depreciation policy, an alarm set in among investors. Government bonds were sold. The money was hastily transferred out of the country. With sellers dominating the bond market, quotations fell. The tide turned after Feb. 1, when the President decided to put depreciation on the shelf. Bonds have been climbing ever since.

This new financing will enhance the prestige of the Government in investors' eyes. Under his inflation powers the President is entitled to "cash" the called bonds with non-interest-bearing bonds, a euphemism for fiat currency. Apparently he still believes in borrowing instead of printing his way back to prosperity.

Actors Can Act

LONDON'S position in the theatrical world today is somewhat similar to that held by Hollywood a few years ago in the realm of the cinema. Hollywood was then unrivaled as a focal point for the world's best film talent; now, for various reasons, some of which are political rather than artistic, London's theatrical skies are decorated with foreign stars of international fame.

Miss Elisabeth Bergner represents Austria; Mr. Alfred Lunt, America (his fellow-player, Miss Lynn Fontanne, is English), Dr. Ludwig Berger, the producer, Germany, and Miss Yvonne Printemps, France. Recently the lighter stage was enlivened by the presence of Mr. Fred Astaire, and the more serious Continental drama was represented by Mr. Werner Krauss. Also, not long ago the celebrated Compagnie des Quinze was proving in Shaftesbury Avenue that the passing of years has not dimmed its luster.

Miss Bergner, Miss Fontanne, Mr. Lunt and Mr. Krauss have caused several prominent English writers on the theater to comment on the sudden and unexpected return of really first-class acting after a very long absence. To this revival such English players as Miss Edith Evans, Mr. Frank Vosper, Mr. John Gielgud and Sir Cedric Hardwicke have contributed as much as any foreign actor. But the important point is not so much where this revival has come from, as the cheering and undoubted fact that it exists.

So good a judge of the theater as Mr. Max Reinhardt had declared that in future great acting would be unknown, since the progress of civilization tends to make people conceal their feelings. For a long time, his words seemed to be justified; but this outburst of fine acting in London appears to show that the eclipse of histrionic skill lasted only so long as the players were learning their new naturalistic technique. It is undoubtedly for the good of the theater that this technique should have become mastered simultaneously in America, Britain, Germany, Austria and France.

Clear Out the Slums

FIRES in New York tenement houses which have taken a toll of more than twenty-five lives in recent weeks have kindled the fires of public opinion and official action to eliminate slum firetraps, and the slums themselves.

Mayor LaGuardia and Tenement House Commissioner Langdon W. Post already have condemned many tenements as unsafe for human habitation and they are being vacated. Meanwhile, corporations and wealthy individuals and estates owning tenement properties are offering their holdings to the city at practically its own price. Such buildings will be razed and the sites used for modern housing, to be erected by the new Housing Authority with the assistance of federal loans. Here is a use for federal funds which will yield permanent benefits as well as provide employment. Offers to sell slum property have come, among others, from Columbia University, Vincent Astor and the Stuyvesant estate.

It is difficult on crowded Manhattan Island for the city to obtain sites at reasonable cost for new housing. The city feels that the private owners should bear their own losses on property which may be well located but for which owners sometimes ask too much. The city can acquire sites and erect modern housing only if land can be acquired at reasonable cost. Because of the high land values in New York, private owners cannot finance large-scale slum clearance and modern housing, and recourse must be had to public funds.

Mr. Astor has previously shown his interest in slum clearance by financing minor housing projects. Now he offers to sell the city his large tenement holdings on the lower East Side at only the assessed value of the land and a small sum—the amount to be set by the city itself—for the buildings. The trustees of Columbia University have given the tenement house department permission to demolish five of its vacant buildings. Offers to sell property at prices below assessed valuation have been received from at least fifty property owners. A Methodist theological seminary, the owner of some hazardous tenement property inherited from the Wendel estate, has agreed to safeguard or vacate these properties. Twenty-five years ago the Trinity Church Corporation owned many tenements, but it has since replaced most of them with business buildings, and declares that there are no violations on the few tenements which it still owns. It has also been revealed that the city itself is the owner of some dangerous tenement properties, and these are being checked up and some of them vacated.

The problem of slum clearance and replacement with safe, modern housing within reach of modest pocketbooks is one of magnitude and many complexities. Its solution has been too long deferred. The utmost coöperation between the city, the Federal Government and property owners is necessary to remove this ancient menace. Other cities with slums should be warned by New York's experience.

Choosing a National Flower

WITH the United States Congress confronted by pressing problems, it seems that the matter of joining the "floral league of nations" is likely to be indefinitely postponed. Britain's membership badge is the tripartite emblem of the rose, shamrock and thistle. France displays the fleur-de-lis, botanically the iris. Egypt and India cling to the ancient lotus. Switzerland chose the lowly edelweiss. Italy cherishes the white lily, while Greece favors the violet. Peru likes the sunflower, and China has glorified the narcissus, with Japan picking the gorgeous chrysanthemum.

Years ago a New York member of Congress fathered a bill designating the unassuming daisy, whose name is a contraction of "day's eye," as the national flower. But the daisy did not fare well in Washington. It is not a native plant, but arrived back in the days of 1776 in a shipload of hay for the horses of the Hessians. Consequently the boom for the pretty blossom with unpatriotic associations wilted overnight.

Later the goldenrod came to the front as a candidate for the national honor. It made fine headway for a time, but was doomed to oblivion.

Meantime the state governors appointed delegates to select a national flower, or to throw sufficient light on the subject to help Congress. They deliberated a while, then put forth a set of rules that has gagged Congress in this particular project ever since. They named ten provisions, to wit:

(1) The national flower should be a native of our country; (2) it should grow wild over a greater part of the area; (3) should bloom on one or more of our national holidays; (4) should be capable of easy cultivation in any garden; (5) should not be a weed, or in any way offensive or harmful to health; (6) it should bear a flower, and not be merely a foliage plant or one chiefly valued for its fruit; (7) should lend itself readily to floral decoration; (8) should have distinction and be conspicuous when arranged with other blossoms; (9) it should neither have been used by any other people as their emblem nor resemble such a flower in general form; (10) it should possess patriotic associations.

Among state flowers the violet, rose and goldenrod are most popular; each has four adherents. Only one state, Colorado, has chosen the columbine, and its selection is the mountain variety. The nation is poetically referred to as "Columbia." This name and that of the flower grow from the same Latin root, which means "dove" and symbolizes peace. Perhaps consistency would be served if the columbine were named as America's floral emblem.

Wages for Housewives

ONE of the twentieth century's most honorable titles to fame is that it has begun to do justice to women. It has opened up to women 90 per cent of men's most desirable professional vocations on terms from 50 per cent to 90 per cent as favorable, in salary and security of tenure, as those which are enjoyed by men themselves. It is plain that the terminus of progress in this direction will not be reached until differences of sex have entirely ceased to be made a basis of unequal economic treatment.

But in justice, it is also essential that the social value of the services rendered by women who elect to stay within their traditional sphere of activities should be fully recognized. Men have always tended to underrate the importance of work done in the home, to treat it as an occupation calling for less intelligence and concentration than their own enterprises. This absurd misconception appears even to have found some currency among women themselves.

Thus a speaker at the annual conference of women clerks and secretaries recently stated that "domestic work as a sole occupation dulls and stupefies the intellect," that it is "uninspiring and monotonous," and that the intelligence is not seriously engaged by it. Is domestic work dull and uninspiring? That depends very largely upon the motive with which it is done.

The nineteenth century view that domestic work is an inferior occupation should in fact give way to the recognition that a married woman who in this way makes the home the chief sphere of her activities earns half her husband's income.

"The World's Imp"

Book of the Day

ALL the world knows Aircraftman Shaw alias Private Ross alias Col. T. E. Lawrence—or thinks it does. Three-quarters of the world regards him as one of the few bits of romance left in a hard and money-grubbing age. The other quarter considers him a charlatan. Now comes Capt. Liddell Hart, one of the foremost English military writers, with the view that "T. E." is the greatest general of all time. ("T. E. LAWRENCE" IN ARABIA AND AFTER. London: Cape. 15s. net. In the United States: Colonel Lawrence; the Man Behind the Legend. New York: Dodd Mead. $3.75.)

Captain Hart is a personal friend of T. E.'s. His is perhaps the first expert picture we have yet had of this unfathomable figure. When Lowell Thomas wrote of Lawrence he wrote as a journalist. Philip Graves added little to what was already available from Lawrence's own works, "The Seven Pillars of Wisdom" and its abridgment, "The Revolt in the Desert." Captain Hart, on the other hand, has given us not merely the story of Lawrence from boyhood to the present day, but added a valuable critical appreciation of both his military achievements and his "Puckish" character.

Placed at the Top

It may be that in his enthusiasm Captain Hart goes too far. He puts Lawrence not merely high among the Great Captains of all time, but at the very top. "To their instinct for war," Captain Hart says, "he added a reasoned theory of war more profound than any of the Great Captains have revealed." Judged by the supreme test of strategy—that he converted his opponents' advantages to their disadvantage while minimizing his own disadvantages—"Lawrence has no peer."

This is high praise for one whom most writers in the past would have dismissed as "only a leader of guerrillas." There is, of course, a strategy of guerrilla warfare and Lawrence not only knew it backwards but is perhaps the first guerrilla fighter to have enunciated its theory. Whether this entitles him to be ranked first among the Great Captains is a question to which history may record a different answer from Captain Hart.

Aircraftman Shaw

Captain Hart has a good deal to say about Aircraftman Shaw as well as about Colonel Lawrence. He pooh-poohs the stories that have appeared in the press from time to time of "T. E.'s" spying activities in Persia, Afghanistan and Asia Minor. Except for a short and comparatively uneventful period in India, Aircraftman Shaw has served throughout in England.

Aircraftman Shaw's term of enlistment in the R. A. F. comes to an end in 1935. What will "the world's imp," as Auda the Arab sheik called him, do then? His intention when he leaves the R. A. F., Captain Hart says, is to settle down in his Wessex cottage, in the land of his old friend Thomas Hardy, emerging occasionally "to take a sip of the London scene."

Perhaps he will do as Captain Hart says But T. E. has seldom done what anyone expected him to do. In his military strategy he never failed to have about half a dozen variations on his main plan. It is not conceivable that he hasn't at least half a dozen substitutes for the retreat to Wessex.

A. G. LIAS

Round the Clock With a Lecturer

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

The Monitor's European Editorial Correspondent is now in the United States on a lecture tour

I AM always sorry I have not kept a diary. I have tried, and failed. Perhaps it is as well for the world. For quite a lot of explosive secrets have been told me; and if I had a record of them I might be tempted one day to publish them. As it is, I cannot. Were I challenged, I should have no evidence. Only my recollection. . . . But diaries may be amusing, too. Suppose I jotted down a typical day in the life of a lecturer. . . .

A Full Morning: Aroused by the railroad porter at 6:30 a. m. Kansas City the next stop. Dress behind the green curtain of my berth. A bitter morning as the train draws in, chilly and dark.

At the hotel—they have hospitably reserved a large suite for me—I plunge into my bath, change my linen, call for breakfast, and read the morning newspaper.

The telephone bell rings. Newspaper reporters. With photographers. Well, show them up. Remind myself that I must not say "I was a reporter myself once. . . ."

They make me rehearse my lecture, plying me with questions. They catch me in comic postures, little spurts of light warning me I have been surprised. Good fellows, as merciful as our tribe may be. Intelligent, too. I wonder whether I was anything like such a good reporter in my day? I'm sure I wasn't.

9 a. m. Telephone rings. Someone would like to discuss the American financial situation, in the light of my knowledge of European financial experiments. A dangerous topic. But I will see him. We talk. I hope he got something out of my noncommittal replies.

9:30 a. m. Some ladies would like to meet me. Well, show them up. I'm glad I've got this swell suite. My sitting room is quite impressive. Saves me the trouble of going downstairs.

10:15 a. m. Mail that has awaited me is brought round. The messengers are delightful. I enjoy the chat. But there is some urgent correspondence to be done.

11 a. m. More telephone calls. More visitors.

11:30 a. m. Must dress in tails and striped trousers for the lecture. In a quarter of an hour I shall be whisked away. One hasty peep at my notes.

A Full Afternoon: At 11:45 a. m. the sponsors of the lecture call for me. They are the kindliest folk. Am I comfortable? Is there anything I would like? No, then perhaps we ought to be going.

12 noon. The club is already filling up. There are introductions to be made, greetings to be exchanged. The conversation is animated. I like these people.

12:30 p. m. At table. It appears that the dining hall is not large enough to contain all who wish to hear me speak. I feel very humble. The president warns me of a whirring clock: it may make queer noises while I am speaking, but I must not be disconcerted, or suppose that it is expressing disapproval.

1:30 p. m. The president is speaking of me. As I am wondering precisely how I shall begin—for I like to open spontaneously, taking advantage of some immediate incident—the lady in front addresses me. Probably she is asking me what I am going to say. I smile and continue to search for my opening sentence. Ah, I must begin. . . .

2:45 p. m. Well, that's over. The queer clock didn't bother me. When it whirred I simply paused and said, "One of us at a time." I think I spoke fairly well. Anyhow, they are enthusiastically applauding. Or perhaps that is merely good manners.

Fuller and Fuller: 3 p. m. Hand shakings. Conversations. Questions. I feel pleased. Until one lady, ignoring my speech, thanks me for a recent paragraph about the Mississippi!

3:15 p. m. In the elevator there are two of the serving maids. One of them looks at me, turns to the president, grins and good-naturedly asks: "Is it him that's given us so much trouble today?"

Everything depends on the point of view! I chuckle as I acknowledge my guilt.

We are driven round the city. A fine city with splendid environs. Good houses. I'd like to live in Kansas City.

4:30 p. m. Tea. An agreeable half hour. Everybody doing their best to be pleasant. I do my best, too.

5 p. m. A delegation to wait on me at the hotel. I forget I have been occupied all day and as they take all the available chairs I go on talking. I wonder how many words I have spoken today? But my visitors are at once earnest and charming.

5:30 p. m. I must dress for dinner at the Country Club where I am to be the guest of honor.

A Full Evening: 6 p. m. En route for the Country Club. I like the countryside around Kansas City. It is delicious even in this winter season.

6:30 p. m. I make new acquaintances, and I renew acquaintance with my hearers of the afternoon. How nice people are!

8 p. m. We are seated around the log fire after dinner. The conversation is general. Two of the company give a delightful little entertainment at the piano.

8:30 p. m. It is as I expected. I am asked if I will not say a few words. I recall the story of the early Christian who was thrown to the lions—though I am rather the lion who is thrown to the late Christians. He whispered in the ear of the lion which thereupon slunk out of the arena. When the Emperor offered to pardon him and set him free if he would divulge his secret, he related that he told the lion to do as he pleased, but to remember that a speech would be expected from him after dinner. No wonder lions slink away. . . .

9:30 p. m. Nevertheless I have been holding forth, replying to questions, and now I have just time to "make" my train.

10 p. m. Aboard the train. I shall get behind the green curtains of my berth immediately. Let's call it a day—an interesting day. And so, as Pepys would write, and so to bed.

Modernizing Wardour Street

AS I drove up the narrow, tortuous, and congested Wardour Street the other day, it occurred to me that the changes that are taking place there are probably unique. The London County Council is at present engaged on pulling down some old houses so that the road may be widened. When the work is completed, it is reckoned that scarcely a trace will remain of the old street which was named after Lord Arundell of Wardour in 1686. That, of course, is nothing very remarkable. London streets, like the streets of most other ancient cities, are constantly being rebuilt, and every rebuilding removes a landmark.

Nor, in the case of Wardour Street, is there anything to be regretted even by the most sentimental. It has never been the home of famous men, though it has been the center round which famous men have congregated. George II had several of his children christened at a neighboring church. William Hazlitt lived not very far off in Frith Street. Flaxman, the sculptor, lived at number 27 in Wardour Street itself; and it was in this district that Dr. Manette found the house in "A Tale of Two Cities," round which Dickens tells us that footsteps so curiously echoed. But every month the workman's hammer somewhere removes memories more famous than those that cluster round Wardour Street. What the workman's hammer does in Wardour Street, and does in perhaps no other part of any city in the world, is this: it falsifies the English language.

Wherever English is spoken as a native tongue, the phrase "Wardour Street English" has a perfectly plain and definite meaning. It conveys an impression of paragraphs stuffed with phrases like "Ho, varlets there," and "Odds bodkins," and "of a surety," and "minions," and "Sirrah," and all the apparatus of sham medieval English. This is because in the early nineteenth century Wardour Street was the center of the British antique trade, and the sellers therein were suspected of manufacturing these antiques themselves. A short time ago a rather oddly worded advertisement appeared in The Times to the effect that "Private owner wishes to dispose of old furniture of all kinds, nearly new." All the kinds of antique furniture to be found in nineteenth-century Wardour Street were suspected of being nearly new.

But under our very eyes it is being transformed into the home of modern actualities. It is dominated, nowadays, not by curiosity shops, but by huge buildings dedicated to the service of the screen. Its largest architectural feature is a gigantic block wherein most of the great film companies of Britain and America find their London headquarters. The fresh edifices that are going up year by year and month by month house strange machines and microphones for the improvement of mechanical entertainment. The street is rapidly losing all connection with antiquity, sham or otherwise. The phrase "Wardour Street English" will soon have only a vague historical connotation—or perhaps it will come to designate a style as modern and even futuristic as the cinema, of which it reminds the passer-by so constantly. It will indeed be odd if a phrase that has been used to describe English written in the manner of forgotten romancers like G. P. R. James and Lord Lytton should finally be applied to exercises in the style of Mr. T. S. Eliot.

H. H.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Publicity Drive by Brewery

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

People in Terre Haute have recently been subjected to an advertising campaign to make them believe that the reopening of a long closed brewery is an event which will bring back prosperity to the city. Anyone watching the campaign has had an opportunity to learn by practical demonstration how thoroughly organized is the attempt to foist beer on the public under the guise of good. While the entire advertising campaign has been paid for by the brewery through the creation of a special headquarters, with a capable publicity manager in charge, it has been made to appear that the celebration has been participated in by an enthusiastic Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association and general rally of all citizens.

Indiana, long famous as a bone-dry State, repealed the legislation over a year ago which had protected its citizens from the liquor evils for so many years. We have since been faced with the return of liquor without any (or with very little) federal laws to protect the people. The immense resources of advertising by newspaper and by radio can be used to broadcast all the subtle, false and deceptive propaganda about drink. People in this city have just witnessed how cleverly such campaigns can be organized and how determined the effort will be by the liquor interests to take advantage of lax laws and an apathetic and unwatchful public. It is imperative that men and women awake to the necessity of protective legislation, both federal and state.

Terre Haute, Ind. GEORGIE B. CHILDS.

German Debts

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I notice in your editorial, "Can German Debts Be Paid?" the statement to the effect that Germany owes American investors some $5,000,000. I assume that this is a misprint for $5,000,000,000. I have not the figures with me at this time, but on the last occasion I saw the statistics which are periodically put out by the Department of Commerce, this, it seems to me, was the figure given. It is a well-known fact, of course, that Germany borrowed into the billions of dollars from the United States during the period between 1924 and 1929.

New York City. H. B. E.

Farmingdale's Place in the Sun

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of our readers brought into our office your editorial on Farmingdale. We were very much interested to read about our "one general store—the sole source of food supply."

Perhaps the inclosed folder on Farmingdale might enlighten our friends in Boston that Farmingdale does have a little more than one general store.

FRANK H. HOBSON, *President,*
Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y. The Farmingdale Post, Inc.

[Editor's Note.—The Monitor regrets that in commenting on a gratifying adventure in human relationships it permitted inaccuracies in geography and statistics to be relayed from its informant to its readers. Certainly a casual glance at the map is sufficient to show that Long Island is far more than fifty miles long. And anyone who knows Farmingdale would naturally smile at the reference to "one general store." For those who don't know, we are glad to note here that this incorporated village of 3100 population and assessed valuation of $3,000,000 has more than twenty-five industries with weekly pay rolls totaling $50,000; one school of 1325 pupils with forty-seven teachers, and a state institute of agriculture with 200 students, eighteen teachers and thirty employees.]

Attention, Parents and Teachers!

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Nothing needed to be said more, and no one has said it better than the Monitor editorial, "Racketeers in the Nursery." This editorial ought to be in the hands of every teacher and member of every Parent-Teacher Association in the country.

New York City. GEORGE AUBREY HASTINGS.